The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5682. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Second Day's Work of Congress.

Important Bill Introduced by Senator Trumbull.

PROPOSED CHECK ON OFFICE SEEKERS.

Disposition of the President's Message.

How the Cubans are to Influence Congress.

THE CAPITAL.

Scenes in the House—Interest in the President's Message—New Business Introduced—Work of the Ways and Means Committee—The Circuit Judges—Mr. Trumbull's Bill and Speech—Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Nearly an hour was spent at the opening of the House to-day, in a scramble by the members of several of the Committees to secure the reference to their respective bodies, of the several portions of the President's Message referring to legislation, particularly those parts wherein important recommendations are made. The usual resolution of reference was finally passed, referring each separate subject in detail, a proceeding which has not been observed for the last three years, there having been no such anxiety to take jurisdiction of the late President's suggestions. The chief subject of contention was whether that portion referring to the Darien Ship Canal should go to the Committee on Commerce or to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was decided in favor of the former. The recommendations of the President are so important that this anxiety to deal with them is easily explained, and the desire to deal with them is strongly indicative of the weight which members of Congress attach to the views of the President.

THE BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

During the morning hour in the House a large number of bills were introduced and took the customary reference. The most important among them were a bill from General BUTLER for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act; a bill from Mr. DAWES to reorganize the Treasury Department in accordance with the basis laid down in the recent report of Second Comptroller BRODHEAD's Committee to Secretary BOUTWELL; and a bill for the amendment of the Naturalization laws, from Mr. FINKELBURG.

THE SEAT DRAWING.

The House took its usual turn on the seat drawing question, Mr. KELLEY, who sits in the perimeter of the circle, opening the ball; but for almost the first time in such experience, the proposition was defeated by the unexpected vote of 102 to 84. So this nuisance is probably abated for this session, unless the new members yet to come in from the Southern States are able to upset the present determination of the House.

THE HOE PATENT.

The only Committee which responded to the call for reports to-day was the Committee on Patents. Mr. JENCKES reported a bill extending the patent of R. M. HOE & Co., for printing presses, which elicited considerable discussion, and notwithstanding the efforts of Messrs. JENCKES and PETERS, of the Committee, the House laid the bill on the table without a division. There did not seem to be so much aversion to the thing itself, as disinclination to allow the matter to pass without further investigation. It was too early in the session for such legislation.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

In the Committee on Elections the Georgia cases were set down for argument on Thursday, but the members elect have requested a further postponement. The Virginia cases will not be considered until there is affirmative action in both Houses on the joint resolution declaring the State entitled to admission, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee yesterday. Then VAN WYCK's case will come up for argument in Committee on Friday. The Alabama members objected to yesterday, Messrs. SHERRARD, DOX, HAYES and HEFLIN, were reported back favorably to-day, and they were sworn.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day reached the subject of pig iron, and voted first to reduce the duty to $5, which was lost, then to $6, which was also lost. It was finally fixed at $7, a reduction of $2 from the present rates. The duty on scrap iron was also reduced from $8 to $6. Mr. KELLEY introduced a new iron schedule, the ostensible effect of which was to keep duties as they are, but by rearranging the classification, its real effect, however, was to largely increase the duties. A motion to admit Mr. Commissioner WELLS to their sittings was objected to by Mr. MAYNARD and other high protectionists on the Committee. The latter threaten to oppose the printing of the Commissioner's report, assuming in advance that it will damage their position.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGE NOMINATIONS.

It is understood that the Circuit Judge nominations will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. The contest in the New-York circuit is substantially over. Judge WOODRUFF is beaten, notwithstanding the able advocacy of Hon. HORACE GREELEY, who came here for that express purpose. The choice lies between Judge BENEDICT and Judge HALE, with the chances in favor of the latter, who has combined the support of a majority of the members of Congress from the three States comprising their circuit, and who is also supported by Secretary BOUTWELL, and is not objectionable to the Attorney-General. In the Pennsylvania Circuit Hon. WILLIAM MCKENNAN, of Washington County, Penn., is said to be the successful man. In the Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, California, Louisiana, and New-England Circuits the nominations will probably be as heretofore mentioned in these dispatches, viz., in the order of circuits as named: BALLARD, DRUMMOND, DILLON, HOFFMAN, DURANT, and SHEPLEY.

THE DEATH OF MR. FESSENDEN.

Mr. FESSENDEN's death will be formally announced in the Senate on Tuesday of next week. Several Senators have been invited to deliver eulogies by the friends of Mr. FESSENDEN, and there will undoubtedly be an unusual expression of regret and sorrow at the loss of a man who was so prominent in the Senate and in the country.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The bill which Mr. TRUMBULL introduced in the Senate to-day, making it a misdemeanor in a Senator or Representative to recommend a man for office unless when specially asked to do so by the President or the head of a Department, should, and doubtless will receive some thought and consideration. He supported his measure in a short, terse speech, which unmercifully exposed all the evils of the office-seeking system, and, in no gentle terms, alluded to its demoralizing and degrading effects on members themselves. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS had his little say on the subject, not from any particular desire to indorse Mr. TRUMBULL, or from very elevated motives, but because he thought he saw a good opportunity to make a point for his party. The fate of the bill in the Senate is very doubtful. Members object to this kind of work for their constituents, but they will hardly hesitate to do it until at least some easier method of paying back political favors is invented or discovered.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION MONEY.

The demand for information concerning the disposition of the money appropriated for the Paris Exposition assumes a ridiculous shape, when it is known that a report in detail from Mr. J. C. DERBY, General Agent, was made to Congress last Winter, showing vouchers for every cent expended, and that of the total appropriation of $90,000, there remained an unexpended balance of $18,000.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.

Judge PIERREPONT, United States District-Attorney for New-York, arrived here this morning, and during the day had interviews with the President, Secretary BOUTWELL and Solicitor BANFIELD. His business related to the drawback frauds, the Spanish gunboats, and other matters, and he will return to New-York to-morrow. It is believed that the capture of BLATCHFORD, CALDWELL and WELLWOOD will open up an additional chapter of Custom House frauds and rascality.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CAPITOL.

The desks of members and reporters were to-day covered with verbose and dreary pamphlets on the Capital removal question. REAVIS, the man who is chief mover in the matter, complains that the people who promised him $5,000 have not backed him up, while he has spent nearly that amount in printing pamphlets on the subject.

THE TREASURY CLERKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury ordered to-day that the clerks in his Department be paid in full for December on the 23d inst., so that they might be prepared for the holidays.

FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

Senator CARPENTER introduced a bill to-day to secure and protect the freedom of transit within the United States. It provides, among other things, that no citizen of the United States in passing from one place to another within the same, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be subject to *capias*, summons, citation or other process of whatever nature in a civil action, suit or cause, whether process or execution, in any State, territory or district through which he may be passing and of which he is not a citizen, unless he shall voluntarily tarry therein for the space of more than twenty-four hours. This bill is quite evidently intended to put a check upon the propensity of Baltimore to fasten upon any stray Congressmen passing through that city, as in the case of General BUTLER.

THE CASE OF CUBA.

The Cuban sympathizers have by no means relinquished all hope of obtaining substantial assistance from Congress, and are still agitating the subject. They say that there are several "loopholes," as they call them, in the Message, and it is their intention to make a vigorous push very early in the session. The ways and means by which they hope to work on Congress, are very curious and amusing. Pennsylvania-avenue will be decorated with an immense Cuban flag in a few days, stretched across the street something after the manner of campaign banners, and it is announced that the horse cars and hotels will be similarly decorated.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

None of the Senate Committees have met up to this, and consequently there has been no preliminary or other consideration of that measures which have been introduced in the body. The rearrangement of these bodies which will be made to-morrow in accordance with the determination of the caucus to-day, will set them all to work during the week. The desire to hurry up work appears to be general, and the disposition to lose no time unnecessarily, even in the early hours of the session, is universal.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

The city is well filled with strangers to-night, and the hotels and streets present the usual session aspect of life and activity. The hotels are rapidly filling up, and business has received a new impetus during the last week. The certainty that much business beyond mere organization and preparation for legislation will not be transacted until after the holidays has the effect of keeping thousands away; so that, until after the beginning of the new year, we shall not have a very sensible increase of the population.

PERSONAL.

PAUL GERARD, the brother-in-law of the Portugese Minister to this Government, was married to-night to Miss MARIE B. WORMLEY, an intelligent octoroon girl, the niece of the colored restaurateur, of this city, of that name. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father WHITE, of the St. Matthews Roman Catholic Church, in his parsonage, in the presence of an assembly of about fifty persons, nearly all of whom were colored. Among the whites prominent were Colonel DON PIATT, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; T. B. CONNERY, of the New-York *Herald*; H. J. RAMSDELL, of the New-York *Tribune*; E. P. BROOKS, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and several prominent citizens of Washington. After the ceremonies, which were duly formal, the party proceeded to the bride's residence and partook of refreshments. Colonel DON PIATT, in behalf of the bridegroom, responded to the toast to the bride's health in a happy speech, and the assemblage broke up at an early hour this morning. BROOKS and RAMSDELL were witnesses to the marriage contract, having been invited as special friends of the bride.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Senate adjourned to-day soon after 1 o'clock, when the Republican members went into caucus or private conference for the purpose of making nominations to fill vacancies in several of the Committees. Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, was agreed upon as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and also as a member of the Library Committee; in both cases *vice* FESSENDEN, deceased; General SCHURZ was agreed upon to supply the vacancy on the Committee on Foreign Relations, *vice* FESSENDEN. Mr. ANTHONY was nominated as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, in place of Mr. GRIMES, resigned. The former standing first on the list, but Mr. ANTHONY declined, being Chairmain of the Committee on Printing. Mr. CRAGIN, who was next in order of the members, was then agreed upon. Mr. ANTHONY, however, remains a member of the Naval Committee. The Senators above named to fill vacancies will be nominated in open Senate for formal appointment. The caucus agreed to propose POOLE, of North Carolina, on the Committee of Appropriations, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. GRIMES; Mr. FERRY to be Chairman of the Committee to audit contingent expenses, in place of Mr. CRAGIN; Mr. OSBORN to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Naval Affairs caused by the promotion of Mr. CRAGIN. Mr. ANTHONY, who has acted as the Chairman of the Senate Caucus for the last seven years, to-day proposed to resign that position, but his fellow members would not consent that he should do so.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

The following bills were introduced and laid on the table preparatory to their reference to appropriate committees:

CIVIL RIGHTS.

By Mr. SPENCER—A bill to amend the act of April 9, 1866, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication.

It provides [illegible] said act shall be so construed as to extend to all [illegible] within the jurisdiction of any State the [illegible] protection of its laws, and make all persons [illegible] competent to testify in the Courts of the several States as fully as if they were white persons. It also confers on the United States Courts jurisdiction of criminal cases in which the rights of persons are involved who belong to the class of persons denied the same rights declared in the first section of said act.

THE ARMY.

Also, a bill to reorganize the medical, pay and engineer corps of the United States Navy, and to regulate and fix their absolute rank, uniform, &c.

FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

By Mr. CARPENTER—A bill to secure and protect the freedom of transit within the United States.

It provides that no citizen of the United States, in passing from one place to another within the same, shall be subject to any civil process whatever, in any State, Territory or district, unless he voluntarily tarry therein for more than twenty-four hours, nor shall his property be subject to attachment while in transit; and all plaintiffs or attorneys instituting such suits shall be liable to action for damages in the United States Court. Provided, That this shall not abridge the right of commercial stoppage in transit between vender and vendee; and further, that action may be instituted on the suit of a party demonstrating to the satisfaction of a Court of Record that he has a good cause of action, and that the party has left his place of domicile and is in transit through the United States with the intention of departing from the same. Section 2 gives to the United States District Courts jurisdiction of acts contrary to the provisions thereof.

INTERNAL REVENUE EXEMPTION.

By Mr. CORBETT—A bill to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue.

It adds canned and preserved fish to the articles now exempt by law from internal revenue tax.

THE WASHINGTON EXPOSITION.

By Mr. PATTERSON—A bill to promote and encourage a National Industrial Exposition to be held at the City of Washington in the year 1871.

A PROTEST FROM VIRGINIA.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a memorial from the Republican Convention of Virginia, held on Nov. 24 and 25, reviewing the election in that State, and arguing against the admission of the Senators and Representatives elect.

THE HOMESTEAD LAWS.

By Mr. THAYER—A bill amending the Homestead laws so as to require the planting of trees on homestead settlements.

ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

By Mr. MORTON—A joint resolution declaring the State of Virginia restored to her normal relations to the Union and Government of the United States, and entitled to representation in Congress.

RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. SUMNER introduced the following bill to amend the Banking act and to promote the return to specie payments:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the Banking act as limits the issue of bills to $300,000,000, is hereby repealed, and existing banks may be enlarged and new banks may be organized at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. But no more bills than are now authorized by the Banking act shall hereafter be issued, unless the Secretary of the Treasury at the time of their issue can and does cancel and destroy a like amount of legal tenders; and the increase of bank bills hereby authorized shall not exceed $50,000,000 per year, which amount shall be so distributed by the Secretary of the Treasury as to equalize as near as possible the banking interests of the different States.

Mr. SUMNER indicated the following reasons in favor of the bill:

First—It will create a demand for our national bonds, and to this extent fortify the national credit.

Second—It will tend to satisfy those parts of the country, especially at the South and West, where currency and banks are wanting, and thus arrest a difficult question.

Third—It will not expand or contract the currency, so that the opposite parties on these questions may support it.

Fourth—Under it the banks will gradually strengthen themselves and prepare to resume specie payments.

Fifth—It will give the South and West the opportunity to organize banks, and will interest these parts of the country to this extent in the national securities and the national banking system, by which both will be strengthened.

Sixth—It will, within a reasonable time, relieve the country of the whole greenback system, and thus dispose of an important question.

Seventh—It will hasten the return to specie payments.

The bill was laid on the table for the present.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a bill to relieve members of Congress from importunity, and to preserve the independence of the different departments of the Government.

It provides that any member of Congress or delegate from a Territory who shall directly or indirectly solicit, or recommend the appointment to office by the President, or the heads of departments, of any person in any of the executive departments, except such recommendation be in writing in response to a written request of the head of the department asking information, or by a Senator in giving his advice and consent in the manner provided by the Constitution, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding $1,000 for each offence; and it shall not be lawful for the President or the head of any department to appoint to office or employ in his department any person who shall be directly or indirectly recommended therefor by any member of Congress or delegate from a Territory, except in the manner now provided.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained the provisions of the bill. That some reform was needed, was generally conceded. A Civil Service bill had been proposed, which made the appointment to office depend on the fitness of the applicant, to be determined by a board of examiners, but the difficulty was to organize a board, which should itself be beyond partisan control. The powers of the Government were divided up into three departments. Ours was emphatically a government of checks and balances, upon the proper maintenance of which the perpetuation of our republican system depended. In some of the States, not only were the Governments divided into the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, but positive prohibitions were laid down in the Constitutions of those States against the exercise of the powers properly belonging to one by either of the others. While the United States Constitution vested the Legislative power in a Congress, the Executive power in a President, and the Judicial power in the Courts, it did not so absolutely inhibit the exercise of any part of the powers of one by another, as was done by some of the Constitutions in regard to State affairs. The appointment to office, properly an Executive function under the Federal Constitution, was not given exclusively to the Executive Department. Indeed, neither the President, nor any head of a department, could appoint an officer in any case, without the consent of Congress or the advice and consent of the Senate, the Constitution requiring the President to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate to appoint all officers of the United States, except the President, Vice-President, Senators, Representatives and the officers of the Houses of Congress. During a recess of the Senate, the President may appoint to fill a vacancy. All other powers exercised by the President and heads of departments were conferred by acts of Congress. Practically, appointments had not for some years been made within the constitutional mode. Nominally, appointments were made, but in reality they were dictated and controlled in a vast majority of cases by an influence unknown to the Constitution and laws. Every Senator and Representative knew that appointments were dictated by them, and that the President and heads of departments were not left free to make selections with an eye single to the public good. As a general rule, no man could be appointed to any Federal office, local to the district, unless he had the recommendation of persons who happened to represent the district for the time being in Congress, if he be a friend of the administration. So arbitrary was this rule, said the speaker, that he knew of instances of faithful public officers, friends of the administration, being removed to make a place for a friend of the Representative from the district, and at a subsequent period during the same administration, the new appointee had been removed to give the place either to the former incumbent or some other friend of a new representative, who, at a subsequent election, had succeeded in supplanting the former one. When the nomination came before the Senate, the action upon it was a mere form, and in many cases no other question was asked than whether the nominee was acceptable to the member of Congress concerned. In some instances, influences were brought to bear to secure the election of members of Congress, with the understanding that in case of success the candidate would use his influence in favor of a certain party. This practice has even led to the creation of offices to provide places for friends of members. Then how could members of legislative departments of the Government expect to preserve their independence as legislators, when continually asking personal favors in the matter of appointments from heads of departments? This pressure by Congressmen for official favors was not less demoralizing to the appointing power than to themselves. The President, and heads of departments, being dependent upon Congress for legislative support, could not afford to disregard the wishes of members. In some of the departments, the speaker had been informed, a debit and credit account was actually kept with Congressmen, crediting them with a certain number of appointments, and charging them with those made for them, as if the appointments actually belonged to members of Congress. The bill now introduced allowed the appointing power to obtain the benefit of the information which Congressmen might have of applicants for office from their own districts, by a written request to the member, and his reply thereto. But the bill made it a penal offence for him to recommend in any other way, and prohibited the appointment to office of a person recommended in any other way than by a Congressman. The custom of allowing Congressmen to make appointments had become so firmly established that it almost had the force of law, and nothing but a positive statute could remedy the evil. The beneficial effects of the measure would be felt in relieving members from unnecessary importunity, giving them time to attend to the legislative duties with which they were charged, and freeing them from personal obligation to the President and heads of departments, while assisting the appointment in the future of a better class of officials.

Mr. DAVIS expressed the opinion that no subject so urgently needed proper consideration as the one now presented. He instanced several cases in which efforts had been made to oust competent officials in the State of Kentucky engaged in the revenue service. One of these incumbents, for instance, was a man who would be cheerfully accepted, by those who knew him, for any position in private or public life—one who had fought gallantly in the Union ranks in the late war, and who also voted for and had been appointed by the present occupant of the Presidency—yet the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had made most persevering efforts to turn that gentleman out of office. So far did he succeed at one time that he named for the office a man who could not be trusted by any who knew him, either in public or private life. In this instance the purpose of the appointing power seemed to be the elevation of a scoundrel to office, and the prostitution of the office to base purposes, for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue appeared to be actuated by no other motive in his efforts to supplant a worthy officer by a disgraceful appointment.

Mr. SHERMAN asked to what district the official referred to belonged.

Mr. DAVIS replied to the Lexington District. He added that many soldiers distinguished for gallantry in the late war, and placed in office by the present Executive, had been displaced by the man who filled the post of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The unprincipled manner in which appointments had been made in Kentucky, the unfitness and want of integrity of the appointees there, had been disgraceful to the appointing power, and a shame and reproach upon the Government. He desired that the bill be made sufficiently comprehensive and complete.

Mr. YATES believed that a provision of the character of that proposed would be a public benefit. The Representatives in Congress, he thought, ought to be allowed to make recommendations to office; but in the case of Senators it was different; for, as they were required to decide upon confirmations to office, and stood in the capacity of judges, they should not be called upon, as now, to sign indiscriminately all that were presented to them. The bill was then laid on the table for the present, and ordered to be printed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. MCCREERY, the bill to relieve certain persons from legal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was read and laid over.

The Senate then, at 1:10, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. FERRY in the chair, for the purpose of distributing the President's Message among the several Committees. The usual resolutions making such distribution were then offered by Mr. SCHENCK.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. SCHENCK said that if any member desired to discuss them, he would yield the floor for that purpose, but he would prefer to have all the resolutions reported to the House and agreed to without any general debate at this time.

Mr. COX inquired whether in those rules the Committee of Ways and Means was to take charge of the matter connected with the resumption of specie payment referred to in the Message, or whether the Committee on Banking and Currency was to take charge of it.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that there was no special reference made to that subject in the resolutions; it seemed to occupy a sort of debatable ground between the two Committees. Legislation in relation to the public credit, to the bonds, to the securities, might, or might not, involve along with it, and probably would, some reference to the means by which specie payment might be approached. In the same way, legislation in reference to the currency might also look in some degree to the same thing. He had supposed that without entering on debatable ground of that kind it would be better to leave the two Committees to endeavor by communication with each other to dispose of that subject with some degree of unanimity of action between themselves. It might be that this House might think proper to raise another Committee on the subject; but he hoped that would not be considered necessary. The subject connected itself with the operations, the business and the duties of both Committees.

Mr. WOOD desired to have read the resolution referring to the Inter-oceanic Canal.

The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That so much of said Message and documents as relates to commerce and navigation, to an Inter-oceanic Canal, to the regulation of passenger ships, and to the protection of passengers, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WOOD suggested that the subject of inter-oceanic canals should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as it involved questions of a treaty.

Mr. SCHENCK said that, in preparing that resolution, it was a subject of some thought as to what committee that particular question should go. As the matter of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien was purely a matter of great commercial interest, it had been thought better to refer it to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LYNCH suggested that that part of the President's Message referring to navigation interests belonged properly to the Select Committee on that subject.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had two reasons for preferring its reference to the Committee on Commerce. First, because that was a standing committee, and preference was usually and properly given to such committees; second, because he understood the Select Committee to have been created for the purpose of looking into the causes of the decline of shipbuilding and navigation.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether the House could begin to consider the question of the Inter-oceanic Canal until there was a treaty made, and whether the Committee on Foreign Affairs was not the proper Committee for the consideration of a question of that character.

Mr. SCHENCK supposed that Congress might consider the subject before any additional treaty stipulations were entered into than those now existing. There was no sufficient understanding and agreements between the Government of the United States and the countries on the Isthmus, to authorize this Government to send out a surveying party, which had already sailed, or was about to sail.

Mr. WOOD said he understood that there was an agreement so far as survey was concerned, but there was no concession of right of way.

Mr. O'NEILL expressed the opinion that all the subjects embraced in the resolution come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce; that in fact the functions of the Special Committee on navigation interests were ended, or should be. There had been no necessity for the creation of that committee in the first instance, the Committee on Commerce being ready and anxious at all times to perform its duties.

Mr. LYNCH replied that the Special Committee had been created with the consent of most of the members of the Committee on Commerce, and by the terms of the resolution it was not required to report before the second Monday in January. He moved the reference to that Special Committee of that portion of the President's Message relative to navigation. The motion was rejected.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, inquired of Mr. SCHENCK whether the subject of the recognition of belligerent rights to Cuban patriots had been specially referred?

Mr. SCHENCK replied that it went with all other matters in relation to foreign affairs, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He knew of no other Committee it could be properly referred to.

The Committee rose, and the resolutions were reported to the House and adopted.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to reorganize the Treasury Department and fix the pay of its officers, remarking that he did not consider himself committed to its provisions, but he introduced it at the request of others. It was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, which was reported to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill abolishing the franking privilege, which was referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. STOKES introduced a bill to constitute Chattanooga, Tenn., a port of delivery. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ELDRIDGE introduced a bill to authorize the combination of land districts in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to repeal the duty on salt, coffee, tea, and writing and printing paper. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WALKER introduced a bill to promote the International Industrial Exhibition, to be held in the City of Washington in 1871. Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill to repeal section 4 of the act of March 3, 1869, in relation to additional bounties, and to provide an extension of time in which bounty claims may be filed. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FINKELNBURG introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill to provide for relief from legal and political disabilities as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., Two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that upon the ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, all legal and political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall, by operation hereof, be removed from all persons subject thereto who shall have been at the date of said vote citizens and actual residents of any State the Legislature of which shall have voted to ratify said Fifteenth Article of amendment; provided, however, the provisions hereof shall not apply to any person who shall have been indicted for any crime committed in or in aid of the late rebellion, nor to any person, who, during said rebellion was guilty of cruelty or inhumanity to any prisoner of war held or offering to surrender as such, nor to any person who aided, abetted or countenanced the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill to prevent members of Congress from accepting or holding any place of trust under the President. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a joint resolution to annul an agreement of the 5th of February, 1869, for the leasing by the United States of a lot of land known as the Custom House block, in San Francisco, Cal., which, after an explanation and discussion, passed.

Mr. SHELDON introduced a bill granting to the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company the right of way through the public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of coin on the part of the United States, and to provide for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes in coin at par. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

ALABAMA MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committe on Elections, reported back the credentials of four Alabama members, with a recommendation that they be sworn in. The oath of office was thereupon administered by the Speaker to Messrs. HAYS, SHERWOOD, HEFLIN and DOX.

LOUISIANA CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. BURR, from the same Committee, reported back a resolution authorizing Mr. KERR, of Indiana, to act as a member of the Committee on Elections in references to the Louisiana election cases. Adopted.

VIRGINIA CREDENTIALS REFERRED.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, presented the credentials of two Virginia members. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

OTHER BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to refund to the City of Milwaukee certain moneys advanced for the construction of the straight cut in the harbor of Milwaukee. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill for the erection of a Post Office, United States Court rooms, and Internal Revenue offices in Covington, Ky. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CULLOM offered a resolution for the printing of 500 copies of General GEORGE H. THOMAS' report on Alaska. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. KELLEY offered a resolution for the drawing of seats. Mr. LOGAN suggested, jocularly, that a drawing shall take place every morning after the prayers. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 10 to 83.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to report what, if any, plan is practicable by which the pensions due widows, orphans and soldiers may be paid through the money order system of the Post Office Department. Adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The House then proceeded as the regular order of business to the call of Committees for reports.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a resolution of inquiry as to the sums paid for the construction and completion of the Washington Aqueduct. Adopted.

Mr. JENCKES, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the extension of RICHARD M. HOE's patent for a printing press for seven years, which, after considerable discussion, Messrs. JENCKES and PETERS advocating the passage of the bill, and Messrs. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, and NIBLACK opposing it, was, on motion of Mr. FINKELNBURG, laid on the table without a division.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KETCHAM presented a petition of the citizens of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., asking Congress to accord belligerent rights to Cuba.

Mr. STARKWEATHER presented a petition of the citizens of Stonington, Conn., to remove the duties on imported coal.

Mr. HOOPER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to report a rule, that after seats for desks have been drawn in any Congress, no further drawing shall be in order during that Congress. Pending the consideration of the resolution, the House, at 2:30 adjourned.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

A Light Vote and a Quiet Time Generally—The Tammany Ticket Generally Successful—The Farce of Re-Electing the Mayor—Justice Ledwith's Triumph over the "Ring"—Achievements of the "Repeaters."

The election for minor offices in this City passed off very quietly yesterday except in one or two of the wards where party spirit ran high. The result was, in nearly all the districts, a cut-and-dried certainty. Beyond the candidates of the factions and their immediate adherents very little interest was manifested in the event by our citizens generally. Comparatively few honest voters took the trouble to deposit their ballots, and those of them that did so mournfully reflected that under existing laws and the elective Judiciary sytem they were powerless to put in office men who would faithfully administer the City Government. But while those of our citizens who are most interested in securing good legislators, judges and school trustees for the City took but little part in the contest, those who had personal interests at stake in electing their favorite candidates went through the forms of franchise requisite to the accomplishment of their ends with great alacrity. The result is set forth at length in the tables that we publish below.

The amount of illegal voting done at this election cannot be estimated. It was generally in proportion to the needs of the successful candidates. The "repeaters" did their work thoroughly, and without much opposition from anybody. As a sample of what they were able to do, it may be stated that over 75 voters were registered as residents of one house on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street, where hardly any of them had their domicile. One of the inspectors in the Sixth Election District is said to have been detected in the act of destroying regularly-deposited ballots by burning them up.

THE MAYORALTY.

Voters generally were surprised to find at the various polling places, ballot boxes for the reception of votes for Mayor, as it had not been intimated in any quarter until late Monday afternoon that there was to be any election for Mayor. It seems that there is a legal question in the minds of some whether Mayor HALL, who was elected last Fall, was elected to a full term of two years or only to fill the unexpired term of Governor HOFFMAN, who had one year more to serve as Mayor when he was elected Governor. Although the best lawyers favor Mr. HALL's claim to a two-years' term, by virtue of the last election, yet in order to make sure of the thing and prevent any legal contest about the matter, the Police Commissioners were prevailed upon, as is said, at the solicitation of Mayor HALL, to distribute ballot boxes for the Mayoralty vote, and the Tammany Democracy were instructed, so far as could be done at that late hour, to cast their votes for Mayor HALL. This they did, to a large extent, as will be seen by the returns. As no proclamation had been made of an election for Mayor yesterday, the Republicans or other opponents of Tammany had no opportunity to make a nomination for that office, and the result was that Mayor HALL had it all his own way. If the election shall be decided to have been necessary or legal, Mayor HALL is secure in his office for two years more instead of one, but it is difficult to see how an election, of which no notice was given to the people, official or otherwise, can be legal even if it shall be declared to have been necessary.

ARRESTS FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.

The following arrests were made for illegal voting:

Fifth Precinct—Michael Hearn.

Ninth Precinct—Samuel Parker, Michael Gaffney, Robert Hamilton.

Tenth Precinct—Louis Newman, Henry Peckman, F. Pedenham, Henry Achweicer, George Broomhead.

Seventeenth Precinct—Jacob Studor, James Hagan, John Donohue, Adam Peksall, John Baker, John Fisher, Thomas Lynch, W. A. Hearne, William E. Brachen, Maximilian J. Wolfering.

Eighteenth Precinct—Michael Burke, No. 274 Mulberry-street; Wallace Henrison, "Compton House," Twenty-fourth-street and Third-avenue; John Gray, No. 231 East Twenty-fourth-street; John W. Phillips, "Compton House;" James Gould, "Compton House;" Richard McCue, no residence; James A. Stanley, no residence; John Hunt, No. 308 East Twenty-fourth-street; William Lynch, Sauer's Hotel; Andrew T. Menser, "Compton House;" Joseph Greene, No. 425 Second-avenue; Henry, *alias* John Moore, Forty-third-street and First-avenue; James Reilly, *alias* Thomas Coyle, No. 347 First-avenue; James Duffy, No. 591 First-avenue; Hugh Montgomery, *alias* Frank Donohue, No. 431 East Fifteenth-street; John Donohue, *alias* James Sullivan, No. 283 East Twenty-second-street; Hugh McLaughlin, *alias* Dougherty, No. 213 East Twenty-second-street; John McMahon, No. 235 East Twenty-third-street; John McCarthy, No. 337 Third-avenue; Joseph Phelan, *alias* Thomas Weed, No. 352 East Nineteenth-street.

Nineteenth Precinct—James Carroll, No. 1,060 Third-avenue; Albert Smith, No. 970 First-avenue; Patrick McMahon, No. 205 East Fifty-first-street; William Brown, First-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; Michael McCloskey, No. 534 East Forty-seventh-street; Edward Scott, No. 633 East Sixty-second-street; Patrick McGuire, No. 1,094 Second-avenue: Patrick Smith, No. 326 East Fifty-sixth-street.

Twentieth Precinct.—Edward Connor, Michael Mann, Christopher Schneider, Patrick Reilly, Wm. Richards, Louis Schleigel, Wm. B. Sinn.

Twenty-ninth Precinct.—James Brown.

SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS OF A DEMOCRATIC JUDGE.

Justice DODGE sat yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the illegal voters arrested in the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards were arraigned. During the first part of the day there were alarming symptoms that he intended to do all in his power to enforce the law and punish offenders, as he held all of the first comers in $500 bail, and was not arbitrarily exacting as to the nature of the evidence required to establish the case. For some reason and perhaps because of the inconvenience that would result from these plausible efforts to protect the ballot box, Justice MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, early appeared at the Police Court, where he employed himself with such energy in getting repeaters out of jail, that nearly all were speedily released on various pretexts and at liberty to resume their exertions in behalf of Democracy. Through his policy many of those who were arrested were not held at all, and the policemen and others attempting to make charges against them were repelled with more vigor than the circumstances of the cases warranted. In one instance, Mr. Justice MCCUNN, of the Superior Court, asked the policeman what a prisoner man was arrested for, and being answered for illegal voting, he turned to the accused and inquired, "Did you vote illegally?" Of course, that individual answered in the negative, and the Superior Court Justice then told him to clear out, which, equally as a matter of course, he instantly did.

Some few, however, of the violators of the election law were held for trial at the General Sessions, and required to give bail by Justice DODGE in the sum of $500 each, which, with a few exceptions, they gave and were discharged. The following is the list of illegal voters thus held: Michael Gaffney, Thirteenth District Ninth Ward; James Hines, Sixteenth District, Twentieth Ward; C. Schneider, Sixth District, Twentieth Ward; Edward Connor, Sixth District, Twentieth Ward; Michael Burke, Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward; Robert Hamilton, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Districts, Ninth Ward; William B. Sinn, Sixth District, Twentieth Ward; Thomas Ballney, Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts, Ninth Ward; Michael Mann, Sixth District, Twentieth Ward; Samuel Parker, Fifth District, Ninth Ward.

INDIGNATION OF GERMAN VOTERS.

In the Fourth Judicial District, (Tenth and Seventeenth Wards) strong efforts had been made by the German Independent Central organization of the district, numbering from 7,000 to 8,000 members, to elect their candidates in opposition to Tammany Hall. At the headquarters of the organization, No. 41 First-avenue, a large crowd was assembled in the evening, to listen to the reports of the election returns. When it was ascertained that the candidates of the organization had been defeated, it was at once stated that only by frauds of Tammany Hall could such a result have been effected, and there was strong talk of holding an indignation meeting.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR ALDERMAN SHOT.

At about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning an affray occurred in the liquor saloon corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, during which BARTHOLOMEW DONOHUE, a Democratic candidate for Alderman, fired upon the notorious PETER F. BURKE, inflicting a slight wound in the breast. DONOHUE was arrested, and BURKE taken to his home, No. 337 West Twenty-sixth-street. BURKE was the leader of the Sixteenth Ward rioters, in 1863, and was imprisoned for one year as a punishment for his participation in those bloody scenes. He refused to make any complaint against DONOHUE, and that person was discharged during the day by Justice DODGE.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS LAST NIGHT,

as usual on election nights, was crowded with members of the Press and politicians. The room in which the returns were read aloud by Superintendent KENNEDY was, of course, the great centre of attraction, and was literally jammed. Mr. KENNEDY occasionally relieved the monotony of the meeting by remarks jocose and sarcastic, which apparently were much relished by the hearers. The Aldermanic fraternity was present in great force, and the display of diamonds was quite bewildering.

The arithmetical feats of Mr. J. N. OUTWATER, the lightning calculator, who was employed to assist in collecting the returns for the Associated Press, were something astonishing in that way and were the theme of no little admiration on the part of those who witnessed them.

The headquarters of the various political parties were closed during the evening.

In the Seventeenth Police Precinct, yesterday, there was one breach of the peace committed by a man named JAS. MCNENOMY, who assaulted Officer AUSTIN HAGAN. He gave $500 bail to keep the peace and was discharged.

The Vote for Aldermen.

First District—**John Moore*, Tam., 5,140.

Second District—*Thomas Coman*, Tam., 8,039; scattering, 19.

Third District—*Richard Cuddy*, Tam., 4,993.

Fourth District—*Bryan Reilly*, Tam., 4,764; James Collins, Ely Dem. Un., 232; J. L. Steinhardt, Rep., 108.

Fifth District—*Henry Hughes*, Tam., 4,985; —— Ackerman, 22; —— Harrigan, 5.

Sixth District—*Anthony Miller*, Tam., 3,067; O. H. Coop, Moz., 429; J. H. Dusenberry, Rep., 161.

Seventh District—*J. Murray*, Tam., 2,957; R. W. Chapman, Rep., 444; J. S. Daniels, Const. Un., 6.

Eighth District—*Edward Welch*, Tam., 4,294; Frank Duffy, Moz., 740.

Ninth District—*P. Culkin*, Tam., 2,639; J. E. McVeany, Rep., 1,774; E. J. Evatt, Ind., 116.

Tenth District—*Michael Segar*, Rep., 1,783; J. W. Guntzer, Tam., 1,671; S. Levy, Ind., 510.

Eleventh District—*L. O'Brien*, Tam., 2,831; J. M. Cross, Rep., 57.

Twelfth District—*Henry Woltman*, Tam., 3,131; Joseph Hazell, Rep., 397.

Thirteenth District—*J. Barker*, Tam., 2,557; A. McLeod, Ind., 1,137.

Fourteenth District—*James McKiever*, Tam., 2,603; L. Crandell, Rep., 419.

Fifteenth District—*J. G. Dimond*, Tam., 2,890; Rogers, Ind., 2,118; O. A. Fuller, 693.

Sixteenth District—*F. Scannel*, Moz. and Dem. Un., 2,601; John Nesbitt, Tam., 2,075. Thirteenth Election District missing.

Seventeenth District—*G. W. Oregier*, Rep., 2,043; Wm. Joyce, Tam., 1,853; Alex. Ward, Moz., 1,413; Moulton, Ind., 284; Rose, Ind., 75.

Eighteenth District—*Richard Croker*, Tam., 5,124. (No opposition.)

Nineteenth District—*D. S. Jackson, Jr.*, Tam., 1,724; G. Clark, Moz., 436; M. Bell, Rep., 233. Nineteenth Election District missing; trouble among canvassers.

Twentieth District—*J. E. Cunningham*, Ely Dem. Un., 2,147; H. H. Moore, Tam., 1,647; T. Duffy, Moz., 1,076; H. J. Leland, Rep., 168.

Twenty-first District—*Jacob M. Long*, Tam., 3,324; Stephen Roberts, Rep., 1,455.

The Vote for Assistant Aldermen.

First District—**James Healy*, Tam., 5,146

Second District—*Patrick Lysaght*, Tam., 7,839.

Third District—*Hugh O'Brien*, Tam., 4,997.

Fourth District—*John Galvin*, Tam., 4,855; John Gannon, Ely Dem. Un., 129.

Fifth District—*Isaac Robinson*, Tam., 4,807; —— Nash, 276.

Sixth District—*L. E. Hill*, Tam., 2,585; Patrick O'Connor, Moz., 1,047; G. W. Ivans, Rep., 106.

Seventh District—*J. Hampson*, Tam., 2,794; S. G. Williamson, Rep., 426; J. K. Moll, Dem. Un., (Waterbury,) 198.

Eighth District—*Hulett Odell*, Tam., 3,838; W. P. Allen, Rep., 821; N. Eberhardt, Moz., 508.

Ninth District—*H. Rogers*, Tam., 2,959; J. Cummings, Rep., 1,424; A. P. Reily, Ind., 84.

Tenth District—*Joseph Hoffman, Jr.*, Tam., 1,641; Chris. Flecke, Rep., 1,413; Wm. Fisher, Dem. Un., (Ely,) 918.

Eleventh District—*T. Mulligan*, Tam., 2,891; C. C. Pinkney, Rep., 57.

Twelfth District—*Edward Costello*, Tam., 2,652; Peter Schreiber, Ind., 592.

Thirteenth District—*P. Gibney*, Tam., 2,645; S. Barclay, 996.

Fourteenth District—*John Reilly*, Tam., 2,463; Lewis Hicks, 583.

Fifteenth District—*E. Schleichting*, Tam., 2,093; Kelly, Ind., 1,616; H. Turner, Rep., 878; J. Phelan, Dem. Un., 236.

Sixteenth District—*N. Haughton*, Tam., 2,335; J. Reilly, Moz. and Dem. Un., 2,309. Thirteenth Election District missing.

Seventeenth District—*C. Feitner*, Tam., 2,733; S. N. Simonson, Rep., 1,307; T. O'Neil, Const. Un., 1,228; J. McGovern, Moz., 338; E. Timpson, Waterbury Dem. Un., 94.

Eighteenth District—*Peter Seerey*, Tam., 5,126. (No opposition.)

Nineteenth District—*B. McDonald*, Tam., 1,180; J. Cudlipp, Moz., 1,010; J. Scallen, Ind., 561. Nineteenth Election District missing; trouble with canvasser.

Twentieth District—*M. Fay*, Moz., 2,306; W. A. Juch, Rep., 907; H. Hnick, Tam., 782; P. H. Kearney, Watrebury Dem. Un., 520.

Twenty-first District—*John Sheus*, Tam., 1,686; C. H. Cooper, Rep., 1,681; Wm. McManus, Tam., 929; N. Haas, Ely Dem. Un., 240.

The Vote for Police Justices.

FIRST DISTRICT.

**Edward Hogan*, Tam.—First Ward, 2,921; Second Ward, 178; Third Ward, 555; Fifth Ward, 1,448; total, 5,102.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Joseph Dowling, Tam.—Fourth Ward, 5,062; Sixth Ward, 5,833; Fourteenth Ward, 2,217; total, 13,112. Blank, (Sixth Ward,) 282.

THIRD DISTRICT.

John Cox, Tam.—Eighth Ward, 4,542; Ninth Ward, 2,799; Fifteenth Ward, 2,739; total, 10,080. E. Taylor, Rep.—Eighth Ward, 258; Ninth Ward, 1,941; Fifteenth Ward, 271; total, 2,470.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

John Scott, Tam.—Tenth Ward, 3,600; Seventeenth Ward, 3,441; total, 7,041. F. K. V. Euring, Waterbury Dem. Un.—Tenth Ward, 412; Seventeenth Ward, 3,034; total, 3,446. Martin B. Brown, Rep.—Tenth Ward, 142; Seventeenth Ward, 1,129; total, 1,271.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

E. J. Shandley, Tam.—Seventh Ward, 5,028; Eleventh Ward, 4,455; Thirteenth Ward, 3,510; total, 12,993. W. H. Burns, Rep.—Seventh Ward, 1; Eleventh Ward, 853; Thirteenth Ward, 156; total, 1,010.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

B. H. Bixby, Tam.—Eighteenth Ward, 5,340; Twenty-first Ward, 5,578; total, 10,918.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

H. Murry, Tam.—Nineteenth Ward, 1,977; Twenty-second Ward, 2,428; total, 4,405. J. C. Coulter, Rep.—Nineteenth Ward, 2,463; Twenty-second Ward, 1,873; total, 4,336. Jno. S. Masterson, Moz.—Nineteenth Ward, 1,216; Twenty-second Ward, 1,830; total, 3,046. J. W. Bockhorn, Rep.—Nineteenth Ward, 193; Twenty-second Ward, 687; total, 880.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

T. A. Ledwith, Dem. and Rep.—Sixteenth Ward, 3,072; Twentieth Ward, 3,660; total, 6,732. John Hardy, Tam.—Sixteenth Ward, 1,360; Twentieth Ward, 4,388; total, 5,748. E. H. Read, Rep.—Sixteenth Ward, 318; Twentieth Ward, 375; total, 693.

NINTH DISTRICT.

J. McQuade, Tam., 2,317; G. B. Webster, Rep., 1,060; W. L. Wiley, Moz. and Dem. Un., 858; S. McIvor, Waterbury Dem. Un., 578.

The Vote for Civil Justices.

FIRST DISTRICT.

**Dennis Quinn*, Tam.—First Ward, 2,921; Second Ward, 177; Third Ward, 555; Fifth Ward, 1,443; total, 5,096.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Thomas Kevlin, Tam.—Fourth Ward, 4,987; Sixth Ward, 4,882; Fourteenth Ward, 2,149; total, 12,018. Blank, (Sixth Ward,) 282.

THIRD DISTRICT.

J. W. Fowler, Tam.—Eighth Ward, 3,772; Ninth Ward, 2,074; Fifteenth Ward, 2,724; total, 9,570. W. E. Smith, Rep.—Eighth Ward, 474; Ninth Ward, 1,889; Fifteenth Ward, 267; total, 2,630. A. J. Delaney, Dem. Un. (Ely)—Eighth Ward, 610; Ninth Ward, 884; Fifteenth Ward, 27; total, 1,521.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Anthony Hartmann, Tam.—Tenth Ward, 3,242; Seventeenth Ward, 3,859; total, 7,101. Wm. H. Kirchles—Tenth Ward, 906; Seventeenth Ward, 3,737; total, 4,643.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

James Koch, Tam.—13,355.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

T. H. Lane, Tam.—Eighteenth Ward, 5,322; Twenty-first Ward, 5,578; total, 10,900.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

J. A. Stemler, Rep.—Nineteenth Ward, 2,068 Twenty-second Ward, 3,969; total, 6,037. J. McGuire, Tam.—Nineteenth Ward, 3,680; Twenty-second Ward, 2,328; total, 6,008. A. Levinger, Rep.—Nineteenth Ward, 191; Twenty-second Ward, 532; total, 723. One election district missing.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Wm. J. Kane, Tam.—Sixteenth Ward, 4,020; Twentieth Ward, 8,005; total, 12,025. Wm. H. Bull—Sixteenth Ward, 627; Twentieth Ward, 407; total, 1,034.

NINTH DISTRICT.

J. Porter, Tam.—1,979; M. Halloran, Moz. and Dem. Un., 1,523; W. H. De Camp, Rep., 1,016.

The Vote for School Trustees.

First Ward—**John O'Connor*, Tam., 2,905; to fill vacancy, *Peter Disch*, Tam., 2,906.

Second Ward—*Arthur Keating*, Tam., 162; scattering, 10; blank, 1.

Third Ward—*John Hurley*, Tam., 606.

Fourth Ward—*Wm. Kennedy*, Tam., 4,953; Wm. Lyons, Const. Union, 81.

Fifth Ward—

Sixth Ward—*Thos. D. Conroy*, Tam., 5,812.

Seventh Ward—*James Callery*, Tam., 4,942; *Wm. Colligan*, to fill vacancy, 4,904.

Eighth Ward—*Chas. M. Quinn*, Tam., 3,655; Geo. W. Van Vorst, Rep., 1,249.

Ninth Ward—*Chas. S. Wright*, Ely Dem. Un., 2,514; Jas. Lynch, Tam., 2,234.

Tenth Ward—*George T. Patterson*, Tam., 2,725; Wm. Boeckel, Ely Dem. Un., 563; Philip Schaffer, Wat. Dem. Un., 457; Lamermeyer, 238.

Eleventh Ward—*Joseph Wangler*, Tam., 4,428; Murdock, 1,930; Frederick Young, Ind., 888.

Twelfth Ward—*Andrew Smith*, Tam., 2,023; J. C. Graff, Rep., 1,123; J. W. Wardell, Ely Dem. Un., 8; T. Feeley, Wat. Dem. Un., 4.

Thirteenth Ward—Richard Evans, Tam., 2,160; Thos. H. Kipp, Rep., 870; Wm. Kelly, Moz., 454; P. McQuade, Rep., 179.

Fourteenth Ward—*Francis O'Reilly*, Tam., 2,035; James McAlarney, Rep., 121; W. McLain, 25; P. Moran, 3.

Fifteenth Ward—*Jas. L. Babbitt*, Tam., 2,485; H. A. Tailer, Rep., 378; J. N. Philipps, Wat. Dem. Un., 134.

Sixteenth Ward—*C. Diecke*, Tam., 2,781; *B. B. Van Buren*, Tam., to fill vacancy two years, 2,561; John Delamater, Rep., 1,782. *M. McNeirny*, Tam., to fill vacancy four years, 2,544; S. H. H. Vance, Rep., 1,728; S. Merritt, Jr., Rep., 1,691.

Seventeenth Ward—*E. Lane*, Tam., 3,828; H. Merrit, Rep., 1,947; Chas. Kinkel, 1,657.

Eighteenth Ward—*Frederick Hagemeyer*, Con. Un., 2,240; A. J. Schuerman, Tam., 2,080; *Chas. Boyle*, vacancy, one year, Tam., 4,212; *J. F. Trow*, vacancy, three years, Wat. Un., 2,289; F. Kretz, vacancy, three years, Tam., 2,080.

Nineteenth Ward—*J. Burlingson*, Tam., 2,605; W. W. Culver, Rep., 1,308; H. Mitchel, Moz., 364.

Twentieth Ward—*E. Littlefield*, Tam., 2,850; Chas. H. Moore, Ely Dem. Un., 2,233.

Twenty-first Ward—*Thos. Casey*, Tam., 5,553; *J. Halloran*, to fill vacancy, Tam., 5,554.

Twenty-second Ward—*J. W. Stevens*, Rep., 2,191; John Morgan, Tam., 1,972; Patrick Golding, Moz., 1,708.

The total vote on the Aldermanic ticket, as far as complete, was 95,458, out of a registration of 150,742. At the November election, 116,373 were cast for Secretary of State out of a registration of 143,171.

*The names in Italics are those of the candidates elected.

Town Elections on Long Island.

At the election at Flushing yesterday, the following persons were chosen Trustees: Messrs. ROBINSON, PHILLIPS and FOGARTY. CONRAD BURKE was elected Police Justice.

At Whitestone, CLINTON GRAHAM and BENJAMIN COX were elected Trustees of the village yesterday.

At College Point, CONRAD POPPENHUSEN and A. D. SCHLIEGER were elected Trustees

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

Topics of the Day—Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce—Coinage, Taxation, Trade Unionism, Emigration, and Kindred Questions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 19, 1869.

The state of trade and manufactures in England, the lack of work in large districts, the war between employers and employed, the rapid increase of pauperism and crime, are subjects of serious and even alarming interest. They occupy the Press, the Ministry, public men in their addresses on various occasions, and will occupy Parliament when the even more pressing Irish land question is put in the way of settlement. This week a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom has been held at Birmingham, for the discussion of these matters, which interest all the business men of the country. Of course, this Council is composed of the cleverest men in England, and I have thought that some notice of its proceedings would interest American readers.

First, there was a debate on the coinage question—the question whether Government should continue to coin gold for nothing, but the members had not made up their minds and came to no decision. Next came the tariff question. I had supposed from the manner in which some remarks of mine, two or three years ago, were commented upon by the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the last word had been said on this subject; but, since then, the matter has become one of wide agitation. The whole trade-union interest is protective in its character. Workingmen are clamoring for reciprocity in international dealings. The trade which England thought her own, is going to other countries. Even in the Chambers of Commerce there are sharp discussions. "Every branch of industry," it was declared at Birmingham, "is suffering under extreme prostration." Trade shows a falling off of exports during the month of September of £661,000. The Government is urged to make commercial treaties with Spain and Portugal, similar to that with France, stipulating for the admission of English goods with a reduction of duties. Now, France, in virtue of such a treaty, has almost a monopoly of the trade of the Peninsula. But, while it is a question of keeping her trade with other countries, and if possible securing it by treaties, England is losing her trade with her own colonies. No sooner was the right of self-government by local Legislatures granted them, than they, one and all, abandoned the free-trade principles of the mother country, and levied import duties for revenue and protection. In consequence, English trade with Canada has fallen off, with Australia it is stationary—in spite of the rapid increase of that country—and there seems to be as much need of commercial treaties with the colonies as with the continental countries. China imposes only a duty of five per cent. on British goods, France and Belgium ten per cent., while ungrateful and unnatural Canada charges fifteen. How, it is asked, can England expect America to adopt free trade, when Canada behaves in this fashion? And can you wonder at the indisposition of the Imperial Government to spend money for the defence of these ungrateful colonies?

Then Mr. WHITWELL, M. P., moved that Government be requested to appoint a Commission to inquire into the operation of the French treaty. There was an apparent conviction in the minds of many that the duties upon English goods sent to France were unequal and too large, and there was very great doubt, (and he might use a stronger term than doubt,) whether the actual working of the French treaty was for the good of this country.

Mr. AKROYD, M. P., said they all accepted free trade, but they might have fiscal duties on exports, especially the export of what was the capital of England, coals. This would have the same effect as an increased duty upon foreign goods. But this view was considered dangerous.

Mr. BEHRENS (Bradford) moved that the Government be urged to take measures to open Western China to British commerce, by requiring the fulfillment of treaty obligations on the part of China, and by such measures as the Government may deem advisable. He said China presented a marvelously rich and extensive field for British commerce, and all that was required to make it available was that our treaty rights should be observed. The Yang-Tse-Kiang was a magnificent river, navigable for 1,100 miles, and opening up a country peopled by 200,000,000 of inhabitants. The single Province of Sze-Chuen contained 30,000,000 of the richest people in China. Their country was flowing with milk and honey. Chun-King, its commercial capital, contained 500,000 inhabitants. England had a right by treaty to have commercial access to this place, but the Mandarins disregarded the treaty rights, and English commerce suffered in consequence.

This motion was carried unanimously, but, if this great river is opened to British commerce it will be none the less open to American, French and German. If the Suez Canal proves a success, the country which can most readily take advantage of it is Austria, which has large manufacturing interests, and nextly France. America can carry her cotton goods across the Pacific. And if coal is the capital of England, America has twenty times as much, and if China is to be furnished with manufactures from abroad, which does not seem likely, it will be from America rather than any part of Europe.

Mr. MUNDELLA wrote to the Chairman that the Government was arranging for a general reduction of postage, so that no letter to the Continent would be more than three pence minimum rate, while two ounces of printed matter should be carried in England for a half-penny. As to American postage the Kendall Chamber of Commerce considers that half an ounce for a penny is the proper rate. A resolution was also passed in favor of having a Minister of Trade, the Board of Trade not being satisfactory. This is not intended as any censure of Mr. BRIGHT, the President of that Board, who said, on taking the position, that it seemed to have been given to him because he was ignorant of its duties. It is, however, a step in the right direction, that every great national interest should have its responsible head. There is a Minister of War, of Finance, of Diplomacy. There should be Ministers of Education, Health, Industry, &c. The following resolution was not adopted, but was sent to the represented Chambers for consideration. I send it to you for the same purpose:

"That the tax on trades and professions being impolitic in principle, incapable of realization, even approximately, with equity, and being most vexatious and offensive in its operation, is a tax which should only be resorted to in cases of great urgency, and ought now to be repealed."

This portion of the income tax, it was urged, was a great injustice, a tax on health and brains, a temptation to make dishonest returns. Some people even felt compelled to return larger incomes than they had to conceal losses. I omit the discussions on international currency and a uniform system of weights and measures, remarking only that the French, or metric, system has been adopted in Germany and will be obligatory in 1872, and come to the final business of the conference.

Mr. ALFRED FIELD (Birmingham) proposed a resolution affirming the desirability of paying off a portion of the national debt annually. He said that the financial position of the country had greatly improved of late years, and that there was no longer any reason why the nation should be afraid to contemplate the magnitude of its debt and to endeavor to remove it. The example of the Americans ought to be followed in this matter. With infinitely less wealth, they had in a few years paid off an enormous amount of their debt. He believed the beneficial effect of relieving this country of a portion of its debt would be speedily felt. He considered it both the duty and the interest of the country to pay off annually some portion of the national debt, and he moved a resolution to this effect.

Mr. STEBBING (Southampton) seconded the motion. He said that one good effect of the reduction of the national debt would be that England would be better able to maintain her position among the nations. She endured a great many things because of her enormous debt. He had no doubt the Americans could afford to be much more belligerent when their debt was paid off. While he considered it advisable that the debt should be reduced, it should be borne in mind that an attempt to do so was not consistent with further reduction of the taxation of the present generation.

Mr. KING (Plymouth) said the matter would have been simplified if Mr. FIELD had indicated any mode by which the money could be raised, which would not be a greater evil to the country than the necessity of providing for the interest of the national debt was. He supposed it would not be proposed to put on almost prohibitory duties.

Mr. HIRST said he was not sorry at the time of the Crimean war that we had the burden of the national debt to keep us steady.

The motion was withdrawn, Mr. FIELD being satisfied with having called attention to the subject.

These delegates give us no solution to the mystery of the depression in trade. It is not the American tariff, for the exports to the United States for the past four years largely exceed those of the four years before the war. On eight principal articles the increase has been nearly £4,000,000. But it is said that this enormous trade is carried on at a less profit than formerly. It is of little use to manufacture goods if no profit is left to those who furnish the money and do the work. But how can this be when capital, wealth, incomes, are all the time increasing? The rich are growing richer. There seems to be no doubt of that; and there is no more doubt that the poor are an increasing class, and are growing poorer. The *Times*, which a few years ago scorned all question of English trade policy, now says:

"It would be vain to shut our eyes to the fact that a grave discussion is impending on the policy of unrestricted free trade."

The French treaty is condemned both in England and in France, where the feeling against it in the great manufacturing towns has become, it is said by the *Times* correspondent, "too urgent to be neglected."

"Our Trades' Unionists," says the *Times*, "repudiate protection in the abstract, but they confess a desire to introduce such 'regulation and control' as shall insure a due 'reciprocity.' By such language the whole issue is again raised which we had thought determined in the controversies of a quarter of a century back; and it becomes prudent at once to examine carefully the facts now alleged against our policy, and to recall the principles on which it was justified."

Mr. EDMUND ASHWORTH writes a very forcible letter to the *Times*, charging the whole mischief on the trades' unions. The masters have been harassed with rules, regulations, and strikes, until trade has been destroyed. This was the case with the shipbuilding on the Thames. France is now filling the orders that used to come to England. A few years ago, England supplied locomotives to France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Russia, and Spain; now France, Germany, and Austria not only supply most of the Continental demand, but even send them to England and India. Colliers dictate the price of coals; and bad and dear bricks are forced upon the whole building trade by the brickmakers. The trades' unions are demanding reciprocity, but the heaviest duties are those exacted by the trades' unions; "far heavier," Mr. ASHWORTH says, "than any foreign tariffs, except the American."

Some of the facts of the destruction of trade by strikes, adduced by Mr. ASHWORTH, are curious:

In 1827-8 a seven weeks' strike terminated in a species of work (Gros de Naples,) which then supplied 400 hand loom weavers, leaving its district and driving it to Lancashire.

In 1847-8 an article (jet cords) employing on an average 500 looms was driven away for similar causes. Since that time the manufacture of figured broad silks was attempted, but given up, and driven to Middleton, Lancashire.

In 1856 another attempt was made to stimulate this latter important branch of the trade, and negotiations with certain workmen completed, but were speedily broken, through the interference of the trades' unions demanding an unreasonable advance, equal to sixty per cent., and so prohibiting its continuance.

In 1861 a fancy velvet trade was being carefully cultured, but shared a like fate with the above-mentioned, and is gone to Germany.

And so on of many kinds of business. And now an English capitalist, if he has too much difficulty with his workmen, quietly transfers his business to some other locality, to Scotland, or if that will not do, to Belgium or Switzerland. He becomes richer by the operation; but the English workingmen become the poorer.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has great sympathy with those who are now praying the Government to preserve the integrity of the Empire, and who ask its aid to emigrate to some of their own possessions across the sea. Every Englishman owns a farm or an estate somewhere, if he could only get to it. All British North America, Australia, South Africa belongs to him, with all their treasures. He needs only a free passage hence, and some aid in getting settled. But if the colonies and dependencies of the Empire are abandoned—if Englishmen give up all this immense property—what then? The *Pall Mall* says:

"Great Britain may become the exchange and workshop of all Europe. We shall have a small population; the rich section will be bloated with wealth, and will find it difficult to buy anything worth having with its money. The poor will have high wages and a chance of becoming rich, and England will cease to count for anything in the great interests of mankind. To us, at least, such a destiny appears like death in life, and to accept it would be like treason to all the principles and traditions which have for centuries given to Englishmen, perhaps the first, certainly a foremost part in the history of mankind. Another destiny is open to us if we have the manliness and virtue to work it out. From every English colony murmurs are rising at our indifference. We may think little of them, but they do not think little of us. Canada, Australia and New-Zealand and the Cape, one and all protest against the notion of being left to themselves. We should consider what a race we are—the fiercest, the most eager, the most strenuous of races. Give us high aims, noble cares, arduous tasks, set us to think or to write, or to fight or to colonize in a worthy and magnanimous way, and for ends which we can and ought to devote ourselves to in earnest, and our race will continue to breed heroes. Deprive us of high objects, and our force is our bane. We become the most worldly, coarse and vulgar of mankind."

The object of high ambition is to weld all the British colonies and possessions around the earth into one harmonious, homogeneous Empire. And this is the task set to a country which cannot pacify Ireland, nor govern its own metropolis!

In regard to English trade and Continental competition, it is remarkable how far very clever men keep from the root of the matter. Ironwork, machinery and locomotives can be made cheaper on the Continent than in England, because wages are one-third lower; wages are one-third lower, because the necessaries of life are one-third cheaper; the necessaries of life are one-third cheaper, because the people own the land, because the national debts are smaller, and rates and taxes are lighter. They have one-third less weight to carry. Trades' unions are an expensive mode of compelling English employers to pay wages enough to enable workingmen to bear these burdens.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Question of the Ministry—The Elections—Court Gossip—The Suez Canal—Business at the American Legation in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869.

When I last wrote to you the Ollivier Ministry was considered a fixed fact, and, as I stated at the time, the correspondents of the foreign journals were authorized at the Ministry of the Interior to send off an announcement to that effect on the express condition that they should not ventilate it in Paris. This was on Thursday. On Saturday there appeared in the official journal the following statement: "Some of the newspapers speak of Ministerial modifications. All the rumors circulated on this subject are entirely destitute of foundation."

I am particular in specifying these facts in order not only that you may form some idea of the extremes to which official effrontery is pushed under the Imperial *régime* in France, but that you may also the better appreciate the statement which I am about to make you, and which I have from a source on which I have reason to place the most implicit reliance. You will find that it differs in some important points from the explanations which you will find in the Paris journals.

On Wednesday last, as I stated to you, the Ollivier combination appeared so far settled that the Bureau of the Press in the Ministry of the Interior considered itself justified in letting the fact go forth to the world. That is, the world outside France. M. OLLIVIER, whose ambition it is to become Foreign Secretary, had consented to occupy the Ministry of the Interior *ad interim*. On Thursday the Emperor expressed his desire that M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE should take the position of President of the Council of State, now occupied by the Marquis DE CHASSELOUP LAUBAT. M. OLLIVIER refused, on the ground that M. LAUBAT formed one of the members of the Cabinet that was styled the Liberal Advanced Party, and that his replacement by M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE, although another position might be found for him, would be considered a reactionary indication, and would tend greatly to embarrass the new Administration.

The Emperor seemed inclined to give way on this point, when M. OLLIVIER said to him that there was another condition for which he must stipulate before he entered office, and that was that he should not only be considered to hold the position of, but to enjoy all the discretionary powers of Prime Minister under a constitutional government. The Emperor turned upon him sharply and said, in a tone of irritation, "And what am I to consider myself then?" M. OLLIVIER replied with dignity, "Sire, if you accept the Parliamentary *régime* you must accept it with all its consequences." The Emperor could not be brought to regard the matter in this light, and the combination fell to the ground.

M. OLLIVIER, in his subsequent conversations with his friends, has thus declared his views in regard to the acceptance of office under present circumstances: "I entered into these fresh negotiations with reluctance," he said. "I do not want to take office unless by a vote of the Chamber. I am therefore not sorry that the combination proposed failed. I accepted it only on these express conditions, that M. FORCADE, or any of the other Ministers remaining in the Cabinet, should immediately on the opening of the Chamber make statements exculpating themselves on those two vexed questions, the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif and the Government manœuvres at the elections before I presented my political programme. Under such circumstances I should have felt no difficulty whatever in advising the Chamber to let bygones be bygones and to turn over a new leaf." These conditions were, it seems, accepted by the Emperor and M. FORCADE, and the split only took place on the attribution of powers claimed by M. OLLIVIER as head of the Cabinet. The Emperor, who has declared more than once that "he wants Ministers, but not a Ministry," prefers to confront an adverse vote of the Chamber, than to yield a point which is the logical consequence of his own acts and to which he will be forced to come at last, or be driven to attempt another *coup d'état*.

THE PARIS ELECTIONS.

The elections for the First, Third and Eighth Circumscriptions of the Department of the Seine terminated last evening without the slightest disturbance of public order. In the Fourth Circumscription there is to be a fresh ballot, the candidate heading the list not having the numerical superiority over his competitors required by law. In the First Circumscription HENRI ROCHEFORT has been returned by 17,978 votes; M. CARNOT received 13,474, and M. TERME 2,764. The Government has to thank itself for this result. Had it not altered the character of the constituency by its choppings and changings of the boundaries of the circumscription to suit its own corrupt purposes, ROCHEFORT could not possibly have obtained a majority of votes in its old limits. My predictions in regard to the results of the elections in the other circumscriptions have, I am happy to say, proved correct. M. CREMIEUX is the successful candidate in the Third, beating his Protectionist rival, M. POUYER QUERTIER, by 20,781 votes to 9,699. M. DUPRAT received only 511 votes, and LEDRU ROLLIN 128. In the Eighth, EMANUEL ARAGO has carried the day. He received 18,834, against 6,387 given to HEROLD, the second on the list. M. GENT got 5,234. In the Fourth Circumscription the numbers stood thus: GLAIS-BIZOIN, 11,902; ALLON, 7,550; BRISSON, 6,148; DIDIER, 462. M. BIZOIN will no doubt be elected on the second ballot, for between the tame Liberalism of M. ALLON, and the Jacobin extravagance of M. BRISSON, there can be no question as to the expediency of his election.

There is a very general feeling of satisfaction at the results of the contest. The election of ROCHEFORT, as I have explained, has no political significance in presence of the return of such men as CREMIEUX and ARAGO, who will range themselves with their old and reasonable associates of the *Gauché*. Individually he will exercise no influence in the Chamber. Without political antecedents of any kind, and utterly devoid of oratorical talent, he can only render himself conspicuous by his violence and extravagance. In this he will not be supported by the members of the Left, who have but too many reasons to distrust him. Any attempt, therefore, that he may make to create such an excitement around his person, as did that noble patriot MANUEL, under the restoration, will end in disappointment and the entire loss of the questionable popularity which he has gained. In one of my recent letters I told you that the Chamber would prove his political tomb, and you will find, before the first month of the session has closed, that he will not only have rendered himself the laughing stock of the House, but the fallen idol of his constituents.

It was stated yesterday that the Government intended to dispute the return of M. ROCHEFORT, on the ground that all the tickets placed in the urn for him bore the inscription "for the revolutionist and socialist candidate." Possibly this might have afforded a sufficient legal objection to his taking his seat, but I am glad to say that on inquiring at the Ministry of the Interior this morning I find that the Government disclaims all idea of opposing his return on that or any other ground. It would be ill advised if it did. Men like ROCHEFORT are the best auxiliaries that an Administration so critically placed can have. Their Jacobinical excesses will always be found to suggest a good excuse for administrative indiscretions.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.

Contrary to what the journals have asserted, it is decided that the Emperor will not return to Compiègne. This I learn this morning from official sources. All the official invitations have been countermanded. Such of the guests, however, as choose to go, will be received by the Princess MATHILDE. The statement that the Empress is expected back by the 27th is not correct. She had not reached Alexandria last night by 7 o'clock.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The truth is beginning to leak out regarding the "incapacity," to use the mildest term, of the great Egyptian enterprise. It appears that a vessel of the Peninsular Company, drawing only fifteen and a half feet of water, grounded several times; the *Fatoum*, an Egyptian vessel, stuck fast in the mud for about a quarter of an hour. The *Kalip*, another Egyptian steamer, had her screw stopped and was obliged to return. The banks of the canal have been seriously damaged. This is a bad prospect for the shareholders of the Company. How the St. Simmians, who were the real originators of the present scheme, and who were cheated out of their share of the credit and profit of it by the man to whom they intrusted their plans, would enjoy the confirmation of the news of these disappointments. For the sake of the interests of commerce and of humanity in general it is to be hoped that they will prove unfounded.

BUSINESS AT THE UNITED STATES LEGATION.

The application made by Mr. WASHBURNE for a small additional grant for more office room and which has been so strangely perverted into an application for an increase of salary, calls for some explanation on my part, as I have almost daily an opportunity of witnessing how cramped the Legation is for accommodation.

Of every line written in the office a record is kept. It is taken first from the original in the copying books by means of a copying press, and afterward by hand for the archives. This has to be done by the Second Secretary while the Minister and First Secretary attend to callers. The records, which at the beginning of the century amounted only to about 100 pages, now reach 2,000 per year. Most of them are copied twice, (draft and copy,) and many of transient interest are not entered on the record, so that the amount of writing alone is between 6,000 and 7,000 per annum, or between twenty and twenty-five for each working day.

At the end of every week all papers which have been fully attended to are placed in the archives, at present in charge of General HEINE. These were formerly not in such order as they require to be kept in, in a Legation of such importance. Indeed, during the ninety-five years during which the Legation has existed in Paris, only two Secretaries had kept the records of their time in proper condition, the rest remaining in a state of rude accumulation.

The merit of reducing this mass of documents to order is due to General DIX. At his request, General HEINE was detailed to the Legation in 1867, and at Mr. WASHBURNE's solicitation continued there. Since that time all the records (125 volumes) have been fully indexed, and in a general subject index in which substance is classified alphabetically in five volumes. With the papers received, ninety-five boxes, a similar system of analyzing and registering has been commenced, and it is being simultaneously observed with the correspondence carried on with the Department of State, the French Foreign Office and the various Consulates. If it be persevered in and extended so as to cover all the other branches of correspondence, it will be possible to find any paper in the archives in about ten minutes, and that without handling any other documents than the one in question.

Besides the execution of these arrangements, General HEINE has charge of the library of the Legation, which now comprises about 2,000 volumes of the various publications of Congress and the French Government, and which are constantly being asked for, for reference by American citizens.

A dispatch bag leaves the Legation every Friday evening for the United States, and all United States Consuls in France, Spain and Switzerland forward their correspondence through it. The expense is covered by the Paris Consulate-General, which pays the Legation the amount of postage it would otherwise have to pay to the French Post Office. All other Consulates send their letters free, and an amount of $1,000, allowed formerly to the Legation for postage, has not been drawn for the last three years.

CURRENT NOTES.

Philadelphia's English sparrows have left its parks for parts unknown.

Sitka is the residence of a Russian lady 107 years old, and blind.

New and well-executed counterfeit $20s on the First National Bank of this City have made their appearance in Albany.

The estimates of the heads of the various Departments for the coming year amount in the aggregate to $310,970,665.

Harvard has now, for the first time in several years, more undergraduates than Yale. Yale has 518, Harvard 563.

Philadelphia has built this year 5,323 new buildings, and crows over Chicago, which reports only 2,500 buildings erected this year.

New-Orleans and Chicago papers express regret at the presence of armies of unemployed men in the streets of those cities.

Chief Engineer DAMRELL, of the Boston Fire Department, was presented with a diamond ring, valued at $1,000, on Saturday.

The Mobile *Tribune* has discovered the "one sound plum in the burnt pudding of the Union." It is the full opportunity for free trade between the States.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that the result of the charter election in that city on Monday was a triumph for the Boston and Albany Railroad.

A man who moved into a house in Niagara Falls the other day, found therein a bottle containing what he thought was ketchup, but really was, as he learned too late, bug poison.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that Senator elect LEWIS, of Virginia, while in that city last week, did not conceal his intention to act with the Republicans when admitted to a seat in Congress.

Chief Engineer HENDRICK, of New-Haven, complains that in almost every instance when the Fire Department is called out by acts of incendiarism on the College grounds, the hose is cut.

One hundred Georgians, principally from the northern part of the State, have been converted to Mormonism, and removed to Utah since last Spring. Four elders have been laboring in the State.

Chief Justice SCOTT, of Maryland, decided on Saturday that the Emancipation Proclamation was without authority and void, and that, although the object of the unjust act has been accomplished, that does not make it just.

A poor woman in Worcester, Mass., who for twenty weary years has waited to hear from her husband, has just received a letter from him, saying that he has amassed a fortune in California, and is waiting for her to enjoy its advantages with him.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention will assemble at Springfield on Monday, and the balance of power will be held by members who, elected on an independent ticket, will be under no special obligations to either political party, as such.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* inquires if the desertion of the United States Marine Hospital building in that city since the earthquake is part of a well-organized system of waste, neglect and systematic depreciation, that the property may fall into private hands at a low price.

A Brown University sophomore undertook to prevent a freshman from wearing a silk hat. The freshman entered a complaint against the sophomore before the Police Court and he was fined $5 and costs. But if hazing has not been abolished at Brown that freshman must look out sharp.

The Radical members of the Tennessee Legislature have issued a long address to their party in the State. The document abounds in strong accusations against the party in power, and ominous forebodings as to the future, and the signers, in conclusion, recommend the party throughout the State to vote against the Constitutional Convention.

Rev. ALONZO B. CORLISS, who was formerly teacher of a grammar school in Philadelphia, and is now in charge of a colored school in North Carolina, has written a letter giving an account of the outrageous treatment he received from the Kuklux, who dragged him from his bed, beat him severely, and left him in the bushes, with an order to leave the State within ten days.

Dr. ALEXANDER MCFARLAND, for sixteen years past Superintendent of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, will tender his resignation to-day, intending to visit Europe with a view to observing and increasing his knowledge of improved modes of treating the insane in that country, as well as securing rest and recreation.

The vote on the amended Constitution as officially declared is as follows: For the Constitution, 223,935; against, 290,456; majority against the Constitution, 66,521. For the amended Judiciary Article, 247,240; against, 240,442; majority for the Article, 6,798. For the property qualification for colored people, 282,408; against it, 249,802; majority for property qualification, 32,601.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, speaking to the people of California, says that their submission to the petty five cent swindle seems magnanimous, but is really ignominious, as the rejection of half-dimes shows them to be laggard in the progress they have made toward diversified production in a State offering more varied opportunities than any other.

A stage robber, recently arrested in California, has made a confession revealing the fact that there is an organized band, with code of laws, grips, signs and passwords, operating from Oregon to Arizona, and into Nevada. The band was originally organized at Portland, Oregon, and has for months pursued a career of robbery and murder.

An Iowa Postmaster neglected to certify on oath to the correctness of his recent report, and wrote to the Department in justification: "If i hant give oath enuff then you Can take the office and I shall be very glad of it—I shal do the Best i can for the united states that i dont think it pays to go so far to a Justes once in 2 years is a nuff—I should have to hier a horse it is up hill."

It was found necessary to subdue the elephant Romeo at Covington, Ind., last week. To accomplish this he was thrown down and his legs fettered, and then for eight hours he was belabored with stout iron rods and wounded with the spear innumerable times. When released from his bonds he rose to his feet in a very sorry plight, and, as his keeper said, a child could drive him with a rye straw.

On the eve of the election in Texas, Ex-Governor HENDERSON, of the Democratic Executive Committee, published a letter protesting against the action of its Chairman in favor of concentration upon WELLS THOMPSON for Lieutenant-Governor. He says that it was in violation of the understanding of the Committee that they should not commit the party to the support of any Democrat or Ex-Confederate, which they thought would be dangerous to the present reconstruction movement.

Lieutenants WHEELER and LOCKWOOD, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, sent out by General ORD with an exploring party to discover a route through the White Pine country to the Colorado River, have returned to San Francisco, and report that they have found a good route through a region abounding in timber and water, with indications of rich mineral deposits. The party were absent five months, most of the time in a region hitherto unexplored, but they fortunately met with no loss of men or animals.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* says that a few nights since a party of armed men burned a colored schoolhouse in Bath County, in that State, and, the lady teacher having fled to her boarding house, went thither and demanded to be admitted. Being refused, they riddled the door with bullets and then broke it down. Upon entering they demanded the person of the teacher, but she was fortunately secreted, and the inmates of the house refused to reveal her hiding place. The murderous wretches then beat an old man and his son and left the house.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Richardson-McFarland Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sunday last you use this language:

"But, unfortunately, Mr. RICHARDSON's associates suffered their anger to obtain the upper hand of their judgment. They have sought to prove that a man does no wrong in tempting a wife away from her husband; they have, to the amazement of the public, practically pleaded for the sacredness of 'free love' principles."

Now, my dear Sir, you have in this grossly libeled the friends of Mr. RICHARDSON. I challenge you to produce one line or word from any of those friends to justify this assertion. So far from having "sought to prove that a man does no wrong in tempting a wife from her husband," they have explicitly affirmed their belief that there was no such "tempting" by Mr. RICHARDSON; that previous to Mrs. MCFARLAND's separation from her husband she never even alluded in his presence to her domestic troubles; that his counsel in that matter was never sought or given; that he had no more agency in that separation than General JACKSON, or any other man twenty years in his grave. Now, Sir, you may think that Mr. RICHARDSON's friends are mistaken as to the facts of the case; but when you affirm that they have "sought to prove that a man does no wrong in tempting a wife away from her husband," and that they have "practically pleaded for the sacredness of 'free-love' principles," you do most foully asperse their characters. Of all Mr. RICHARDSON's friends there is not one that does not abhor "free love" in principle and practice—not one that would stand up in his defence if he believed for a moment that he was guilty of such practice. They all believe that his conduct toward Mrs. MCFARLAND, before her voluntary separation from her husband was in no respect unworthy of a gentleman or repugnant to the purest social code. If, when a woman has solemnly separated herself from her husband after nine years of wretchedness, with his acquiescence and in the presence of her father and other witnesses, it be a sin for another man to befriend her and agree to marry her when the legal obstacles are removed, then, and to that extent only, is Mr. RICHARDSON a sinner. That he was imprudent in so soon offering Mrs. MCFARLAND marriage his friends confess; but they believe that his imprudence implied no stain upon his honor or his purity.

As for the divorce, it was not, as you insinuate, a fraud. There have, doubtless, been fraudulent divorces in Indiana; but this was not one. It was procured in strict conformity with the laws of one of the sovereign States of this Union, and if Mr. MCFARLAND was not personally notified, it was because, according to the laws of Indiana, notice in a public journal was sufficient.

A FRIEND OF MR. RICHARDSON.

[To answer the above letter would oblige us to enter into a controversy which no true friend of Mr. RICHARDSON need be desirous to provoke, and which in justice to the deceased gentleman we decline to open. We have not attacked Mr. RICHARDSON, but the more injudicious of his friends—and we shall leave the reader to decide whether the writer of the above letter is to be included in this class of "friends" or not.]

The Financial Problem—Constitutionality of the Legal-Tender Act.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My surprise has been great at the seeming apathy of the business men and bankers of your City in regard to the mooted question of a speedy return to specie payments, and I have therefore read with much interest the recent sound and sensible editorials in your paper on this subject. Can your City furnish the coin which the nation will require in order to resume specie payments? This question, answered affirmatively, solves the whole question; and, in that case, the sooner the decree for resumption goes forth, the better it will be. But my judgment leads me to a different conclusion. I do not believe the thing within the scope of possible accomplishment, and any attempt to force it upon us will be as idle as the wind and as terrible as the whirlwind. It would paralyze business from the centre to the circumference of our country, and, in annihilating values, involve us in widespread and general bankruptcy. The legal tenders were issued, I grant, as a war measure, but were imperatively demanded for the salvation of our country. Nobly have they accomplished their mission; and now, let us treat the legal tenders and the national debt as evils of the rebellion, which can only be overcome by patient endurance and gradual reduction.

The necessity which called forth the legal tenders, is not apparent in the demand for their repudiation. The advocates of the measure at best only hope to hasten a financial advantage, which will certainly be delayed by premature action. And why should any branch of our Government be expected to ignore those human rights and natural instincts which are preëminently above the technicalities of all written law? The nation's existence demanded the legal-tender act, and who can doubt the constitutionality of such an act? What inspired the noble patriots who framed our Constitution, if the happiness and welfare of the people were not to constitute its corner stone? Its preamble enumerates among its objects, "to provide for the common defence and to promote the general welfare." The 8th section expressly imposes this very duty upon Congress, and Congress never passed a law with higher sanctions or more necessary for the preservation of national existence. It cannot well be questioned that the welfare of the people depends as much now upon the integrity of that act, as it did at the time of its enactment—and I trust that the faith of the nation will be maintained, and that instead of annulling or repealing the law, the legal tenders will be allowed to circulate agreeably to their terms and tenor, until Congress is prepared to redeem them in gold. It cannot be that the vast concerns of the nation which have grown up and which rest entirely upon the legal-tender currency, can be allowed to drift, through delay, much less through an adverse decision, into anarchy and confusion. Yours truly,

ALBANY.

The Consular Service—The Consular Clerks' Act.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In 1864 a law was passed by Congress entitled the Consular Clerk act. This was the result of an earnest desire on the part of the Department of State to bring about much needed reforms in the foreign civil service of the Government. The idea had been entertained by every Secretary of State since the time of Mr. MARCY, who was one of its most earnest advocates; but, as Congressmen continued to favor the system of rotation in office, it did not take the form of law until the date mentioned, under the auspices of Mr. SEWARD. It was hoped that the Consular Clerk act would be the entering wedge of a new system. By it the President was authorized to appoint thirteen young men, who should pass an examination in consular and diplomatic business from text books named by the Department, and who should not be removed from office except for valid cause. The Department carried the act out in the spirit in which it was passed and embodied in its general instructions, as found in the *Consular Manual*, page 172, section 342, the assurance that Consular Clerks, for good conduct and efficiency in consular and diplomatic business, would be properly promoted. In a word, promotion and permanency were the incentives held out to young men of "talent and education" to enter the new and regular avocation. It was justly deemed by the Department that, without this feature of promotion, the services of valuable men could not be obtained; for permanency, at $1,000 per annum, with exile at some remote and perhaps unhealthy post in a subordinate position, would scarcely have led any man of parts to embrace the calling. To put the most liberal construction on the act was in accordance with the duty and the traditions of the Department, which thus rendered a service to itself as well as the country. Whatever else may be said against Mr. SEWARD, the fact stands to his credit that he comprehended this act in all its fullness, and saw in it the promise of better things.

In pursuance of his interpretation of the act, the late Secretary promoted two or three of these Consular Clerks to be Consuls, for efficiency and good conduct. The most important of these promotions was that of the Consul at Rotterdam, who for a time was also Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, a superadded function permitted by law in the absence of a Minister. The Consul at Rotterdam, who had made special studies for his avocation, and passed an examination before a Board, of which CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS was President, and had secured his commission as Consular Clerk, was removed from his post without cause, to make place for a politician who desired a reward.

It is to be regretted that the present Secretary of State allowed this to be done. In permitting this removal he has placed himself in opposition to the traditions of the Department of State and to any system which aims at organization and improvement in the foreign service. It is, too, an open question, whether he has not, by his act, in the name of the President, violated a law. In the estimation of some of the Senators who debated and passed the act, he has.

CIVIL SERVICE.

POISON IN PAWTUCKET.

Examination of Hiram A. Briggs, Accused of Attempting to Poison his Family—The Defendant Bound Over for Trial.

From the Providence Star, Dec. 7.

The Court of Magistrates in Pawtucket was crowded on Saturday morning by eager spectators, to listen to the examination of HIRAM A. BRIGGS, charged with mingling arsenic with gingerbread and sweet bread, with the intent to poison ALMIRA BRIGGS, her two daughters and a grandchild. The Attorney-General, SAYLES and J. F. LORD appeared for the Government, and Messrs. RIPLEY, BLODGETT and TILLINGHAST for the defendant. Mr. BRIGGS was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The first witness for the Commonwealth was J. MANTON GREENE, a boy, clerk in an apothecary store in Pawtucket. He testified that Mr. BRIGGS bought in his store, on the 11th of November, an ounce of arsenic, which he said he wanted to "kill rats" with. He made no secrecy of it.

HORACE F. CARPENTER, an analytical chemist, testified to making examinations of several articles of food, which had been handed him by Dr. CLAPP, and finding arsenic well distributed through them. He found arsenic in the gingerbread, in the whitebread, biscuit, and in the Indian bread that had been used in the family. The arsenic to have been so well distributed must have been kneaded in the dough, and not sprinkled on top.

HENRY JENCKS, another chemist, who was present at Mr. CARPENTER's examinations, corroborated his statements.

Dr. Sylvanus Clapp, the family physician of Mr. Briggs, testified that he was called to the family on the day of the poisoning, and found Mrs. Briggs, her two daughters, and the grandchild sick, and from the nature of their sickness suspected poison, and treated them for it; he afterward procured some gingerbread, Indian cake and biscuit, of which they had eaten, and had them analyzed by Mr. Carpenter; Briggs stated to him it was possible his wife might have put poison in the food in an insane moment, or that his son Newton had done so for some reason; Mrs. Briggs had an eruption on her limbs, such as appears in a case of chronic poisoning; Briggs told him he had bought arsenic for years to kill rats with; in the cross-examination the doctor stated that the symptoms of arsenic and antimony were nearly the same; but he never knew the swelling of the eyelids, that appeared in Mrs. Briggs' case, caused by antimony; he did not consider Mrs. Briggs insane.

Mrs. Almira Briggs, wife of the defendant, stated that she was taken sick from eating the Indian cake and other articles of food, and was treated for poison by Dr. Clapp; several days before, on going to make tea, she had noticed a white powder in the teapot, and poured the stuff into the sink; had not lived happily with her husband, and he had offered her $6,000 to allow him to get a bill of divorce, which she refused; after she was taken sick she saw her husband, through a grate or register, take up a pan of dough in the kitchen below and look at it, and then turn away and brush his hands; this dough was afterward baked into biscuits and eaten, making the family sick again; her husband had said he wanted to get rid of her, and had made threats; she had never known of her husband using arsenic to kill rats, or of having it in the house; she did not know the color of arsenic.

Dora J. Briggs, a daughter of the defendant, stated that she eat off the food before mentioned, and was made very sick; heard her mother ask her father what he was doing around the pan of dough, and he said, "How foolish you talk—I was only looking into it!" Her father asked her, about five weeks ago, if she or her mother or sisters drank tea or coffee, and when she told him he said, "Then I understand you to say your mother drinks tea and coffee, and that you and Josey drink coffee once in a great while;" she was acquainted with her father's offer of money to her mother to be divorced from him; her father asked her if she thought he put the arsenic in the food, and she told him she thought he did; her father said once he would get rid of the family, if not in one way he would in another.

Josephine Briggs, another daughter of the defendant, was examined. Her testimony in effect was, that she was made sick by the poisoned food; and that she saw her father put a paper behind some bottles in the kitchen closet a few days after his arrest; she searched for it, and found it to be a paper of arsenic, with one end broken open, so it could sift through into the flour barrel; her father searched this closet with an officer, the day after he put the paper there, evidently that he might find it, and have it appear that it was placed there some time ago, and the arsenic had accidentally sifted into the flour, without any criminal intention on his part; she had heard her father tell her mother that if he could not get rid of her in one way, he would in another.

Emily G. Briggs, wife of Augustus, testified that she was with Josephine when the paper of arsenic was found.

This closed the examination for the Government, which had lasted all day, and the defendant waiving further examination, he was bound over in the sum of $10,000 to appear before the Grand Jury of the Court of Common Pleas on the first Monday in December, his bondsmen being A. WALL and CHARLES F. ALLEN. The examination of Mr. BRIGGS upon the second charge was continued to the first Monday in January, 1870, his bail on this charge being placed also at $10,000, and his bondsmen were JOHN CRAIN and EDMUND COLE.

The Calaveras Skull.

The editor of a San Francisco paper, who has been sojourning in the mountains, pays his respects to the famous Calaveras skull, discovered by Professor WHITNEY. That the writer is disposed to consider the skull something of a humbug, will be seen by the following, which we publish as a matter of interest:

Often have we passed the very place of the old skull's long repose and late exhumation. We have talked with the very men who brought the strange specimen to light, and heard their story as to its particulars. From the great importance given to the discovery, in Europe as well as America, we deem it well to tell the story just as related to us, and thinking men can easily judge of the truth of the whole account. We unhesitatingly say we can solemnly attest to this being the exact account as given to us. We inquired of different ones as to the first discoverer. Each answered by mentioning the same name and individual. We went to him, an old acquaintance, and he said he was the one. We asked him to give us all the particulars. He cheerfully assented, and, guided a little occasionally by our additional questions during his account, gave his narration, as exact as we can state it, in the following words:

He was at work in the shaft, 130 feet deep, when he struck a rather singular-looking stone, among the other boulders. As was his custom with everything singular, he carried it home, not knowing the least what it was. He then carelessly laid it, with various other specimens and stones which he had at different times gathered, up in his chamber, and there he left it for two years without a thought of its being of any special importance. After two years, he chanced to take it down and carried it with him along the street into the village, and passing by a store, where many persons were gathered, he threw it upon the ground, and as it went rolling along, he said to the clerk of the store: "What do you think that is?" The clerk replied he did not know, took it up and carried it into the store. The clerk kept it a day or so, cleaned it somewhat, not knowing what it was, and then gave it to a merchant further down the street. [We saw this clerk, to be sure as to his part in the affair. We put this down as he stated it.] This third person, the merchant, took the specimen and spent, as he told us, four days or parts of four days, in cleaning it up, till he began to think it was something. He then gave it to a fourth person, a physician, living seven miles away. The doctor said he would take it home and see what he could make of it. In the hands of this fourth man, one whom we did not see to make further inquiry, it appeared to be an old skull; and so he gave it finally to Prof. WHITNEY, who proclaimed it to the world as a veritable human skull, found periods lower, geologically, than any other known human remains in the world.

The great Professor's authority rested wholly on the stories of these men, without his being able even to enter the shaft where it was said to be found, for lo! it was full of water. The discoverer was particular to tell us just how it lay when found, crushed down sideways against the slanting rock, on the north side, as if by a mass of moving mud and boulders. Yet he had no idea of what it was, and laid it up carefully for two years. Strange memory this, we thought, to retain such minute particulars of such a supposed unimportant discovery two years before. Then, to have it pass through all these hands, and varied operations, till it came out a skull of most ancient days. Certainly, it looks laughably suspicious of a regular hoax, got up as a fine California joke upon our State Geologist, by some of the residents of the mining regions, and they would much enjoy a joke like this on one in high position. We believe the whole story worthy of no scientific credence, and are also more fully established in this belief by the declaration of an able Congregationalist minister who has preached some time in the region, and who told us that the miners freely told him that they purposely got up the whole affair as a joke on Professor WHITNEY.

The Mormon Assault upon an Editor—His Story of His Unpleasant Experiences.

From the Chicago Republican, Dec. 5.

Mr. J. H. BEADLE, editor of the *Utah Reporter*, published at Corinne, Utah, was in the city yesterday. Mr. BEADLE is the man who received such a severe pounding at the hands of the "Saints" of Brigham City four weeks ago, from the effects of which he has not yet fully recovered. He was formerly a resident of this city, and is a very shrewd and agreeable gentleman. From him we learned the following particulars of his trouble among the Mormons:

Some months ago Mr. BEADLE went to Corinne, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and engaged in the publication of the *Utah Reporter*. Corinne he describes to be a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, nine miles from Brigham City, which is the county seat, and the consequent location of the Courts. It is a Mormon town, while Corinne is almost exclusively settled by Gentiles. Between the two towns, or their inhabitants, rather, there has been considerable strife, which was not materially lessened by the articles at various times published in the *Reporter*, with particular reference to the Probate Court, of which Elder SMITH is Judge. At its first settlement the people of Corinne refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Mormon Courts, but subsequently they gained more confidence, and gradually threw their business in that direction.

On the occasion which resulted so disastrously to Mr. BEADLE, that gentleman, with some half a dozen others, had gone to Brigham City on legal business. He remained there until the close of the Court, in the afternoon. Immediately thereafter, he left the Court room, and, having got separated from his friends, walked out of the building. On the steps stood a dozen or more overgrown "disciples," among whom was a son of this same Judge, or Elder, SMITH. As Mr. BEADLE passed down the steps, this ruffian sprang at and knocked him down. As he fell, there was a general rush made, and he was kicked and beaten in the most terrible manner. His scalp was frightfully torn in several places, and his chest was terribly bruised. His left shoulder was broken and twisted in such a manner as to leave his arm nearly useless. Having pounded and kicked him till their thirst for vengeance was satiated, they left him on the ground. His friends found him in that condition and took him home.

This rekindled the old feud between the two places. A mob at once gathered in Corinne, and for a while there were dire threats of the sacking of Brigham City. The few Mormon families who lived in the former place were waited upon, and they and their effects bundled out of town. There was great excitement for a while, as it was generally believed the deed was instigated by the Secret Council, an institution among the "Saints," equaled only by the Spanish Inquisition, or the Venetian "Council of Ten," which existed in the Middle Ages. The leaders of the Mormons promptly denied this, however, and the affair quieted down. Mr. BEADLE has not been able to attend to business since, and will not be, probably, for some months. He is now on his way to visit relatives in Indiana, where he will remain until after the holidays. He will then go to Washington, and endeavor to get some law enacted for the greater protection of those "Gentiles" who reside in Mormondom.

The Schoeppe Case—Another Letter to Governor Geary.

The following letter was forwarded to Governor GEARY yesterday, by a prominent physician of this City:

To His Excellency Governor Geary, Harrisburg, Penn.:

As practicing physician I felt myself constrained to read the testimony and *post mortem* relative to the case of Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE, of Carlisle. I find the facts of the case so obvious that no doubt can exist, and I feel in duty bound to call your Excellency's strict attention to the following facts:

The *post-mortem* has proved that softening of the brain, and no other sickness, existed.

Dr. F. S. CONRAD, of Baltimore, who made the *post mortem*, says: "But the fourth ventricle was torn through by its softening."

Dr. A. J. HERMAN says: "A part of the brain was softened, but I cannot say what part."

By these proofs the fact is established; and as the rest of the brain was normal, the softening cannot be the result of decomposition; nor can it be the result of a poison, since, exclusive of many other reasons, preëxisting symptoms of softening of the brain have been testified to by witnesses.

So in the face of such facts no doubt can exist about the sickness of the deceased, Miss STEINECKE. This sickness being sufficient in itself to cause death, there is no ground for any justifiable suspicion of murder by poison, even though poison—say narcotics—should have been employed, and a *post mortem* should have revealed their presence.

Furthermore, as the *post mortem* proves conclusively that no poison has been found, except such as has resulted from Dr. AIKEN's chemical analysis, I ask you in the name of science, humanity and justice, not only to absolve Dr. PAUL SCHOEPPE from the punishment, but from all accusation.

The Burdell Mystery—Dying Statement of John J. Eckel.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 7.

After the announcement had been made to ECKEL that he must die, we are informed that, at the suggestion of a prominent citizen, ECKEL's partner in crime, CALLICOTT, had an interview with him, for the purpose of drawing from him any disclosures he might feel disposed to make in regard to the murder of Dr. BURDELL. It is stated that ECKEL emphatically declared that he was entirely guiltless of any connection with the crime, and that he did not know who committed it. He added that he entered the house about 11 o'clock on the night of the murder; that he was met by Mrs. CUNNINGHAM in the lower hall; that he noticed she appeared confused and excited; that she preceded him up stairs to his room; that she stopped on the way up stairs and closed Dr. BURDELL's bedroom door; that she accompanied him to his own bedroom door, where he left her, locked his door and retired to bed; and that he was entirely ignorant of the murder until after discovery of the body. This statement was made a short time before his death, and in view of the fact that his physician had informed him that his end was near and that he could not possibly survive. Given under such solemn circumstances, it will doubtless be generally believed, especially as, while it exonerates himself, it adds one more link to the chain of testimony which pointed to Mrs. CUNNINGHAM as the murderess of Dr. BURDELL.

Poisoned Under Singular Circumstances.

From the Central City (Col.) Register, Nov. 30.

Mr. WILLIAM P. LEIGHTON, of Black Hawk, died last night from drinking a small quantity of a strong solution of Cyanuret of Potassium. He was at work in the Polar Star Mill, and contrary to his usual custom, left the engine room and came into the new mill to warm his midnight lunch upon the stove and eat with the other men. After placing his kettle on the stove, he took his own cup, went to the table-tender's bench and turning up the bucket dipped a cupful and drank, supposing it to be water. He was observed by Mr. LEWIS, who asked him if he had drank of the Cyanide. He said, that he had, and asked for some milk. He was given a pint of coffee and milk, which produced vomiting, after which he fell senseless and died within forty minutes. Drs. GARROT and REID arrived within twelve minutes. Although a hopeless task, they tried their best to produce a reaction by a douche of cold water, and the application of other remedies, but it was too late.

The circumstances of the case are remarkable. He knew the water bucket was kept in the other end of the mill; had drank from it, every day, and was in the habit of using the Cyanide bucket himself or seeing it used. The buckets did not look alike. The one was clean and the other was black, muddy and stained by the chemicals. He had used this powerful agent during seven or eight years' experience as a mill man, and if after so much experience, and under such circumstances a man may make a mistake, it becomes mill men to be careful to keep it out of reach.

Princeton College—Its Acquisitions and Its Needs.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Dec. 7.

Dr. MCCOSH desires to contradict the statement which has appeared in some newspapers, that since his accession to the Presidency Princeton College has received more than $400,000, this being an exaggeration. He says, also, that there have been mistakes in some papers as to the names of the supposed donors. In due time, and when the outstanding subscriptions have all come in, a full statement will be publicly laid before the friends of the College. He adds: "Of the sums actually received, by far the greater part has been appropriated—very judiciously—by the donors, to defined purposes which they favor; and we are at this moment without funds to carry out necessary and pressing ends—such as the endowment of the Chair of Modern Languages, and dormitories in which to room our numerous students. We have made a beginning—only a beginning—of that system of Fellowships—of that system by which we intend to rear a body of scholars to match those of the old colleges of Europe."

WHISKY AND TOBACCO.

The Rings in St. Louis—What has been Done in Suppressing them.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 4.

The voluntary surrender of the claims of D. D. WRIGHT and J. K. FORREST to the property seized by the Government at the Aurora Mills distillery, which surrender occurred a day or two ago, brings the affairs of the "old Whisky Ring" pretty nearly to a close. Previous to the time when the present District-Attorney came into office, the "Whisky Ring" carried on their swindling operations with impunity. They controled a capital of over $20,000,000, and embraced in their organization many wealthy and influential citizens, besides a goodly number of Government officials, detectives, &c. Their transactions were upon a gigantic scale, and so completely did they control the market that no honest distiller or rectifier could compete with them. Their modes of evading the law have been repeatedly exposed and need not be rehearsed now.

When General NOBLE took charge of the office of District-Attorney for this district, he at once commenced a vigorous prosecution of the swindlers of the Government; and although officers whose duty it was to coöperate with him belonged to the Ring, and did all they could to prevent prosecutions, yet he pounced upon them like an avenging Nemesis, and the result is that nearly every one of the leaders are to-day bankrupt and ruined. Bribes, lawyers' fees, and the subornation of witnesses and jurors consumed their ill-gotten gains, and now they are beggars, without even the sympathy of their dearest friends to console them in their poverty.

We cannot now recall to mind all the whisky cases that were prosecuted by General NOBLE, and will only mention such as occur to us:

One of the first of the whisky cases was that of SPERRY & PRETTYMAN, of Illinois, which was prosecuted in June, 1868, and resulted in the forfeiture of about $16,000 worth of property to the Government.

J. H. GARNHART's distillery, with a lot of Kelly's Bitters, was seized, and $13,000 worth of property confiscated, besides some valuable express wagons and horses that had been used in transferring the contraband spirits.

Fifty barrels of spirits claimed by SPERRY & PRETTYMAN, and valued at $5,000, were forfeited on account of false brands.

Ninety-three barrels were seized at HATCH & MAURICE's rectifying house; it had been brought here by the little steamer *Laura*.

A lot of fifty barrels from Milwaukee was confiscated.

The steamer *Laura* was seized for conveying contraband spirits, and was confiscated and sold for about $3,000.

The Ulric distillery, run by D. K. BUTLER, was seized, and whisky confiscated amounting to about $24,000.

CUNNINGHAM's distillery was forfeited, realizing $7,762.

Several lots of alcohol, from New-York, and many small lots of whisky were seized and confiscated about the same time.

The Wright case commenced in May, 1868, and ended Dec. 2, 1869, realizing about $6,500 to the Government. There were two criminal trials of the parties, in both of which the jury failed to agree. On the third trial the result will probably be different, as additional witnesses have been discovered.

From the New-Orleans whisky cases the Government realized $1,400; from WALKER's 10 barrels, $6,000.

The whole amount realized by the Government by General NOBLE's prosecutions of the Ring is over $100,000. The Curran and Thompson cases are yet to be tried.

One of the largest cases, that of C. L. MATTESON and R. A. GOODELL, will be tried in a few days. The Court is waiting for the arrival of Governor DOOLITTLE, one of the counsel in the case.

In addition to the whisky cases there have been during the year sixty-one revenue cases, all but one of which were won by the Government. These facts show with what vigor, perseverance and ability General NOBLE has discharged the duties of his office.

THE TOBACCO RING.

If the swindling operations of the Whisky Ring were bold, daring and gigantic, those of the Tobacco Ring were not less so. Controlling less capital, perhaps, but embracing in its clan larger numbers of operators, this latter Ring resorted to the most despicable deeds—even to murder—to effect its objects.

One of the most notable tobacco cases was that of POGUE, the pious POGUE, who dreaded the loss of his standing in the Church more than the loss of his tobacco.

The Duell case was another instance of barefaced fraud. HULL, one of the parties tried for getting up a false bond, is still in prison, but the jury failed to agree in regard to the other parties.

The tobacco swindlers, however, were not vigorously prosecuted until Colonel HOGELAND, a Government detective of shrewdness, honesty and great perseverance was sent to this district. He was the means of bringing to justice some of the most stupendous frauds in the tobacco line, and of breaking up the combination of swindlers who had their headquarters in this city. His first appearance was in December, 1866, when he procured the arrest of T. G. HERALD for using false brands; the factory was forfeited to the Government. In August, 1867, he made a raid, and no less than ten tobacco factories (six of them in this State) were seized on his information, and fifteen of the owners—nearly all men of wealth and influence—were arrested. In every one of these prosecutions, which were conducted by General NOBLE, the Government gained a victory, and the wrong doers were put to shame. More than $50,000 was placed in the treasury from these prosecutions.

Three of the confiscated factories were owned by WM. G., JOHN G. and THOS. G. HERALD, GEO. R. CORLEY and E. H. LOGAN, of St. Charles County.

After this the extensive factory of W. B. MANN, of Hannibal, was seized by Colonel HOGELAND. Then the factories of GLACER, LUCHO & COLE, and DAUSMAN & GALBAUGH, of St. Louis, were seized, and all the parties convicted except CORLEY and LOGAN, who fled to parts unknown.

The Herald case resulted in the conviction of THOMAS HERALD and the forfeiture of his factory.

The other large factories seized were those of HUTCHINSON, THURMOND, the BROWNS, C. A. SCOTT, BOWEN & RISLEY, besides many smaller ones, all of which were confiscated. From M. B. BROWN's tobacco the Government obtained $5,800.

While these factories were being seized, a Government detective named CHRISTIAN was murdered in a mysterious manner, and it is generally believed that he was dispatched by the bravos of the "Ring."

Colonel HOGELAND's attention does not seem to have been confined to the detection of frauds in tobacco, nor his operations limited to this district. He has made seizures in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, and no officer that we know of has been so successful in ferreting out fraud. He is understood to have said that the secret of his success consisted in his "attention to business and refusal of bribes."

The trial of SPERRY and the surrender of WRIGHT and FORREST, closed the labors of Colonel HOGELAND in this district, and yesterday he started for Louisville. It is gratifying to know that the Government possesses an officer of such tried integrity, who for three years withstood the threats of violence and the offers of bribes from the unprincipled men he was employed to watch, and we hope our Louisville friends will see him "well bestowed."

But, although the old Whisky and Tobacco Rings have been broken up, frauds are still carried on in these articles, on a smaller scale. We have been promised some rich developments in regard to the practices of the smaller Rings, who are more cautious than their predecessors, but not a whit more honest.

The Voyage of the Dictator.

The Philadelphia *Day* publishes the following extract from a letter written by an officer of the United States steamer *Triana*, and dated Savannah River, Ga., Nov. 21, 1869:

"We left Hampton Roads on Saturday, Nov. 13, to convoy the *Dictator* to Key West, Fla. On Saturday night and Sunday we encountered a fresh gale from the eastward. On Monday we had fine and pleasant weather, but a rough sea; on Tuesday and Wednesday a heavy gale from the southeast, and on Thursday morning a fine day, when we came in here for coal, which had been sent for us from Philadelphia. During the gales the *Dictator* behaved splendidly, and to all appearances is a fine sea boat, and more able to look out for herself than her convoy was. As far as my experience goes, convoying monitors with vessels of this class is a humbug. During the voyage here, towing in such a rough sea was out of the question, and I fear I could have rendered the *Dictator* but little assistance had she met with any accident. We shall leave her with the Spring tides, on the 3d of December. I hope to be in Key West in five days afterward, where my decks will have to be caulked."

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education, held last evening, was presided over by Mr. E. J. WHITLOCK, in the absence of Dr. THORNE, President. From the report of the Finance Committee it appeared that bills amounting to $52,412 95 were to be paid.

The report of the Committee on Teachers, on being read, caused some discussion relative to School No. 9, of which Mrs. DUNKLY is Principal. Messrs. THOMAS KINSELLA and FELIX CAMPBELL, a majority of the Committee of No. 9, having reported in favor of several appointments of teachers, Mr. CARTER, the other member of the Committee, proposed that the report be referred back to the Committee, and moved for a Special Committee to inquire into the affairs of No. 9. Mr. CARTER admitted that there was not the best of feeling between the other two gentlemen of the Local Committee of No. 9 and himself. So the Board adopted the report.

From a report made by the Library Committee it appears that in the several public school libraries there are 18,383 volumes. The Committee recommended the appropriation of $2,500 for the Western District and $1,000 for the Eastern District, for the purchase of new books. The report, so far as the $1,000 for the Eastern District was concerned, was adopted, and the remainder was ordered to be printed.

The Library Committee were authorized to enter into contract for the furnishing of slates to the Board for use in the schools—the slates to be cheap and durable.

The Board then adjourned.

Tiffany's New Iron Building in Union-Square—A Magnificent Structure—Its Cost, &c.

Slowly, but surely, the great business firms of "down town" are encroaching upon the once aristocratic thoroughfares of the upper portion of the Metropolis. Union-square presents at this time a vast change from its former appearance; dry goods, jewelry and banking establishments occupy the buildings formerly used as residences, and even churches have been demolished to make room for the new *régime*.

At the corner of Fifteenth-street and Union-square, TIFFANY & Co. are having erected, at a cost of $900,000, a monster iron building, which the firm will occupy when finished. The structure is to be of the Roman composite style of architecture, with a frontage of 141 feet on Fifteenth-street and 75 feet on the Union-square side. Five stories, (three of which are already up,) with an average of 20 feet in height from floor to ceiling constitutes the height of the edifice. The ground or main floor, which is to be occupied as the salesroom, extends through from the main entrance to the rear end, and will be the largest salesroom to be found in any building in the United States. The second, third, fourth and fifth stories will be devoted mainly to the storage and manufacture of every variety and style of jewelry.

The massive walls which support the iron work are composed of solid granite three feet in thickness, and extend to a depth of thirty feet beneath the pavement, where they rest on a layer of bed rock. Each and every floor is supported by three rows of iron pillars. The windows, some two hundred in number, will consist of but one pane of glass each, which have been ordered from Paris. Everything connected with this building is to be composed of iron, as a preventive of fire, in consideration of the vast treasures in jewelry and precious stones it will contain.

Two engines, located in the sub-cellars, supply the establishment with steam, as well as being the motive power for hoisting the elevators (of which there are two) to the different stories.

It promises to be when completed the largest, handsomest and most imposing iron edifice in the City or on the continent, and the firm are sparing no expense to make it a credit to the Metropolis. To form a faint idea of the immense business this company carry on, a stroll through their Broadway store would forcibly remind the visitor of the story of Sinbad the sailor in the enchanted valley.

One case alone contains diamonds and precious stones valued at $200,000 in gold, and in another case is a casket consisting of diamond necklace, earrings and brooch, valued at $50,000 in gold, and near by, in a tray in a glass case, are two sets of diamond jewelry valued at $16,000, gold, while between these two magnificent gems reposes an Esterhazy, East India, diamond worth $10,000.

When the new building is completed, which will be in June next, it will be thrown open for inspection.

New-York State Poultry Show.

We have given some space to the feathered portion of the exhibited creatures at this show, and a brief notice of the rabbits. Yesterday evening the dogs particularly attracted our attention. The entries in this class are nearly 200. F. BUTLER, New-York, is the largest contributor, he having sent in no less than seventy-five specimens. Out of this large number those most to be approved of appeared to us to be a black Newfoundland, a dusky spotted Siberian bloodhound, and a stately St. Bernard dog. The three are only puppies, but they promise well, and are of good blood. Then comes an Irish wolf dog, a breed now almost extinct. Among hounds Mr. BUTLER exhibits a pure-bred English fox hound. His next neighbors are some harriers and English beagles, and, a little further on, are some of those exquisite little hounds known as Queen Elizabeth's beagles. This breed is extremely rare. Some English pointers and setters form a charming group of sporting dogs, worthy of the pencil of Sir EDWIN LANDSEER. There is also a tiny wire terrier, cunning as a monkey and trained as a poodle. Several bull dogs and bull terriers, and numbers of other species, are all admirable in their way. Spot, the trained French poodle, is exhibited by his owner and trainer, and is a perfect marvel of sagacity and good education.

Sisters of the Stranger.

A meeting of this Society, which has its headquarters in the Bible House, was held yesterday. The Society was organized about a year ago, and is intended as a sort of refuge for persons coming to New-York and unacquainted with the great City. It has already afforded medical and legal advice and pecuniary assistance to a large number of persons, no distinction being made in nationality, creed, age, sex, or color. The rooms of the Society, No. 45 Bible House, are open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to the 13th inst. for the purpose of rendering decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The entire calendar of issues of law and fact, comprising about 240 causes, will be called and set down for trial on any day this week or next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1235—Rowan vs. Browning.	1681—Carpenter vs. Morrison et al.
893—Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.	1465—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. M. Mutual Fire and M. Ins. Co.
1557—Manning et al. vs. Sofis.	567—Smith, Jr. vs. Goodale et al.
1783—Edwards vs. Keutgen.	1537—Owens et al. vs. Fin'l and Com'l Ex. Ass.
1337—Gilbert vs. The Burra Burra C. Co. of Tenn.	625—Floto vs. Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
1989—Burrell vs. Overacker.	89—Mathews vs. Hobby.
1999—Keating vs. Bache.	1165—Davis vs. Fuller.
1407—Schuster vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	1775—King vs. Van Clief, Ex. &c.
1951—Faron vs. Howard et al.	1779—Fisk vs. Bragg.
487—Kirtland, assignee vs. Northrup et al.	1797—Byrne vs. Gilbert et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II. Held by Clerke, J.

Adjourned to Thursday at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calender called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.	Nos.
43—Kennedy vs. Marsh.	121—Giles vs. Smith.
44—Same vs. Same.	128—Huston vs. Weber.
74—Bank vs. Lyon.	131—Bowen vs. Bidwell.
100—Benham vs. Hay.	137—Roff vs. Merritt.
102—Price vs. Wilson.	142—Lawrence vs. Am. Nat. Bank.
106—Fulton Fire Ins. Co. vs. Cochrane.	146—Dunham vs. Odell.
114—International LifeAss. Co. vs. Barnes.	147—Boyd vs. Schlessinger.
120—Mooney vs. British Com. Life Ins. Co.	152—Fowl vs. Lowenstein.

The call commences at No. 153, Sherlock vs. Sherlock.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.	Nos.
683—Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Smallwood.	1083—Silbmeth vs. Taylor.
803—Sterno vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.	1051—Burton vs. Driggs.
3520—Smith vs. Coe.	1091—Snelling vs. Howard.
733—Shearman vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	1093—Bedsheim vs. Witt.
1003—Howard vs. Smith.	1099—Maloney vs. Herrick.
1063—Ward vs. Nash.	951—Garcia vs. Wisewall.
1079—Comstock vs. Belden.	1140—Levi vs. Riss.
	1145—First National Bk. of Petersburg vs. Shute.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2034—Muller vs. Saunder.	1408—Stewart vs. Calwell, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Co.
1300—Lazare vs. Frank.	1416—Wilson vs. Goodwell.
1295—Flatau vs. Hodft.	1418—Wilson vs. St. John.
1684—Silk vs. Carroll.	1436—Leif vs. Shere
1368—Murrell vs. Beech.	1440—Dausheiser vs. Fipx.
1278—Kessel vs. Earl.	1458—Holmes vs. Roberts.
1380—Whitlock vs. Dressy.	
1388—Tooker vs. Grant.	
1390—Poillon vs. Saling.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtiss, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4182—Phillips vs. Dodge.	4329—Latourette vs. Drake.
3500—Underhill vs. Lord.	4451—Thos. vs. Tinkham.
—Carbrey vs. Wilson.	4462—Shannon vs. Graw.
4240—Bissell vs. Petit.	4467—Banks vs. Ackerson.
4151—Walton vs. Hargan.	4260—Adams vs. Henry.
3965—Gaddis vs. Ehrich.	4262—Worthall vs. Thompson.
4196—Wills vs. Wilson.	—Fannrin vs. McMullin.
4211—Fisher vs. Bergen.	
4261—Young vs. Fiedler.	

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
3843—King vs. Bennett.	4135—Bauer vs. Richter.
4168—Underhill vs. Baack.	4256—Hartung vs. Gentil.
4169—Same vs. Same.	4399—Casey vs. Sexton.
4357—Byrne vs. Jacoulet.	4481—Duer vs. Hagan.
—De Long vs. Lynch.	4510—Walker vs. Hirsch.
—Simm vs. Lynch.	4547—Wolf vs. Cohen.
—Seckells vs. Lynch.	4538—Phelps vs. Johnson.
3946—Carbrey vs. Livermore.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IN BANKRUPTCY—ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.

In the matter of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, upon the petition of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company the following order was made: It is ordered that the order heretofore made in the above-entitled matter, restraining the payment of the dividend herein, is so far modified as to allow the assignees of the said New-York Mail Steamship Company and the Register to take such proceedings to pay, and to pay such dividend to those of the creditors of the said Company whose claims are undisputed. And it is further ordered that the Register in charge of the matter of the said bankrupt and the said assignees take such proceedings as may be necessary for the above purpose.

Goodrich & Wheeler attorneys for the petitioning creditor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

COMMISSION TO TAKE TESTIMONY—DELAY.

The Attica Bank vs. Fuller.—This was a motion on the part of the plaintiff for a commission, without a stay of proceedings. It was opposed on the ground that the plaintiff had been negligent in not having applied sooner for a commission, the action having been commenced in June, 1868, and trial commenced before E. H. Pomeroy, Esq., the referee herein.

The Court held that a commission, without a stay of proceedings, is allowed almost as a matter of course, and that it must be a very peculiar state of facts which would prevent the issuing of such commission; that mere negligence on the part of the plaintiff would not prevent it.

Goodrich & Wheeler for plaintiffs; Cox & Risley for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 7, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118	200	Mariposa Mining	8
20,000	do.	118⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	18½
2,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62	115⅛	46	Am. M. U. Ex.	39
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64, b3	112¾	100	N. Y. Cen. & H.R. bet. call	90⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3	115⅛	10,000	N. Y. Cen. & H Certificates	82¼
432,000	do.	115⅜	10,000	do.	82¼
20,000	do. s3	115¾	40,000	do.	82¼
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	43¾	200	Erie	27
10,000	do.	44	100	Erie Pf.	45
4,000	do.	44⅛	700	Reading c	99⅛
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	43⅛	200	do. s3	99
4,000	do.	43⅛	800	Lake S. & M.S.	86
72,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	33	100	do. bet. call	86⅛
10,000	do.	32¾	300	do.	86⅛
21,000	Mo. St. 6s	90	200	do.	86⅝
1,000	Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo.	92	100	T., W. & W.	66⅝
11,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds.	94	100	Chi. & N. W.	74⅛
1,000	do.	94⅛	100	do.	74⅝
5,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	90	1300	do.	74⅝
1,000	Del., L. & W. 2d	92⅛	100	do.	74⅜
9,000	Tol. & W. Eq.	74	500	do.	74½
10,000	Alton & T. H. Income	70⅛	400	do. bet. call	74⅝
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78	200	do.	75
8,500	Morris & Es. 1st	96⅛	400	do. c	75⅛
7,000	P., F.W. & C. 1st	100	300	do.	75⅛
2,000	P., F.W. & C. 2d	93	105	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	88⅝
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	90	100	do.	88
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, West. D.	78	500	do.	89⅛
5,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90	100	do.	89⅛
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	113⅛	300	do.	89⅛
60	Nassau Bank	103	100	do. bet. call	89⅝
7	Cent. Nat. Bank	109	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	107¼
200	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	800	do.	107⅜
200	do. bet. call	34⅛	100	do. bet. call	107⅛
200	do.	34¼	200	Mil. & St. P.	70⅞
100	Quick. M. Co. b10	16	500	do.	70⅝
100	do.	15⅞	200	do. b30	71⅛
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	50⅛	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
60	do.	51	100	do.	85⅛
1300	do.	50⅛	100	do. b60	85⅝
100	do.	50⅛	110	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	86⅝
100	do. bet. call	50⅛	8	do.	86¾
100	do. b3	51	12	do.	87
30	Penn. Coal Co.	235	100	Ohio & Miss.	25⅛
			200	Chi. & Alton	141⅛
			100	do. b30	142⅛
			36	Del., L. & W.	106¼
			100	N. J. Central	89
			105	H. & St. Jos. R.	108¼
			120	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	21

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$11,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	118⅛	2,000	U.S.5-20 C., '67	115⅛
4,500	U.S.5-20 C.'65, n	115⅛	10,000	do.	116
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅛	45,000	do. b3	116
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	113⅛	10,000	do. s3	116
2,500	U.S.5-20 C., '62	115⅛	5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	107⅛
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅛	20,000	do.	107⅛
10,000	U.S.5-20 R., '65.n	111⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n.	44¾	1800	L. S. & M. So.	86⅜
5,000	do.	44⅜	600	do. bet. call	86⅝
10,000	do.	45	500	Chic. & N. W.	75⅛
10,000	do.	45¼	100	do.	75⅛
10,000	do.	45⅛	100	do. bet call	75⅜
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s n.	32⅝	700	Chic. & N. W. Pf	89⅝
10,000	do.	32½	12	do.	90
2,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	60¼	700	Chi. & R. I.	107⅛
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F. Bds.	98	200	do. s30	107⅜
1,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	74¼	200	Mil. & St. P. s3	71⅜
4,000	C. & N.W. con. conv. Bonds	87½	500	do.	71⅝
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90¼	100	do.	71⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	15¾	100	do.	72
300	do.	16	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86
300	do. bet. call	16⅛	100	do.	85⅝
15	Pacific Mail	50⅜	800	do.	86⅛
100	Mariposa Pf. b. c	15	100	do. b3	86⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	25⅝	100	do.	86⅛
20	Wells-Far. Ex.	19	100	Del., L. & W. R.	106⅛
100	do.	19	7	do.	106
100	A. M. U. Ex.	39¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	66⅝
100	do. bet. call	40	100	N. J. Cen.	89⅜
300	U. S. Ex.	51	100	do.	90
20	do.	51⅛	100	do. b60	90⅛
100	do. b.c	50⅞	100	do.	90¼
200	Adams Ex. b.c	58	100	Pitts., Ft W. & C. Guar.	87
11,500	N. Y. Cen. & H R. Certificates	83	100	do.	87½
110	Erie	26¾	112	Chic. & Alt.	143
300	do.	27	50	Chi. & Alt. Pf.	143⅛
300	Harlem R.	134	100	do.	143⅜
200	do.	134¾	200	Han. & St. J.	108⅛
400	do.	135	100	do.	108⅛
600	Reading	99¼	100	Col., C. & Ind C.	22⅛
			100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	108⅛
			14	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74⅜

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$30,000	Amer. Gold	122⅞	100	C. & N. W. R.	75⅜
300	Quick. M. Co. b3	16	100	do.	75⅜
100	do. c	15⅞	100	do. b3	75⅜
100	W. U. Tel.	34⅛	100	Erie	27⅛
100	Pacific Mail	50⅜	100	do.	27
200	Reading R.	99⅛	100	do. c	27
100	do. b3	99⅛	500	U. Pet. Fm.	.19
100	L. S. & M. So. b3	86⅛	500	do. b15	.20

TUESDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

The Public Documents from Washington this morning were much discussed in Wall-street. The views of the Secretary of the Treasury were especially criticised, and generally commended so far as they remove all anxiety or uncertainty in regard to early Specie payments. They clearly establish that no measure of the sort is to be attempted. On the important point of refunding the Public Debt at a lower rate of interest opinions differ as to its early practicability, although we have reason to suppose that the programme of the Secretary, so cordially indorsed by the President, of a 4½ ₱ cent. Loan, in a Foreign form if need be, to secure the exchange of the large sums of United States 5-20s owned in Germany and England, has been confidentially discussed abroad, if not directly encouraged by overtures made to the Administration at Washington. But, without regard to such encouragement, we deem it quite certain that the Administration will pursue the policy of reducing the principal, and holding out every other reasonable inducement to make the success of a 4½ ₱ cent. Loan practicable.

The Secretary proposes to place at least twelve hundred millions of the Public Debt on 4½ ₱ cent. Gold Interest during the four years' term of General GRANT, and to pay off $400,000,000 additional through the Sinking Fund—the interest on the whole of this Fund to be continued and compounded at the rate borne by the Bonds when purchased. These arrangements entirely dispose of the present United States 5-20 years 6 ₱ cent. loans. Assuming one-half to be held in Europe—say $800,000,000—and that at least one-half of this amount can be exchanged directly for the new 4½ ₱ cent. Bonds, the following would be the distribution of the latter:

Absorbed by Sinking Fund	$400,000,000
By the Banking Department	500,000,000
By European holders of 5-20s	400,000,000
By American holders generally	300,000,000
Total	$1,600,000,000

We place the amount to be employed in the Banking Department higher than at present, in view of the great probability that the National Banking System is to be made free and elastic in respect to Circulation, and that the basis of issue on the new Stock will not exceed 80 cents on the dollar, or four hundred millions of Circulation upon security of five hundred millions of United States 4½ ₱ cents. Of the sum of three hundred millions assigned to American or Domestic holders generally, we believe it may be assumed that full two-thirds the amount will be wanted by Savings Banks and Insurance Companies and for other trust funds, leaving the inconsiderable proportion of only one hundred millions for private investors. The latter, however, will of course continue to hold on to their long 6 ₱ cent. Stock of 1881, and to some extent to their 5 ₱ cent. 10-40s.

Neither the refunding of $1,200,000,000 nor the purchases of $400,000,000 are to be abrupt or very rapid. Assuming the negotiation of a Foreign Loan at 4½ ₱ cent. for a large proportion of the $1,200,000, at the equivalent of par in Gold, the present 6 ₱ cents. 5-20s could not be called in and paid off in Gold except in the following proportions:

At any time the 5-20s of 1862	$514,771,000
At any time the 5-20s of 1864	129,443,000
After July 1, 1870, 5-20s of 1865	332,999,000
After Nov. 1, 1870, 5-20s of 1865	203,327,000
After July 1, 1872, 5-20s of 1867	379,590,000
After July 1, 1873, 5-20s of 1868	42,539,000
Total	$1,602,679,000

The purchases for the Sinking Fund are expected to be in the following proportions:

March 4 to June 30, 1869	$38,000,000
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1870	112,000,000
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1871	102,000,000
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1872	80,000,000
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	70,679,000
Total	$402,679,000
Leaving for refunding	1,200,000,000
Total as above	$1,602,679,000

The available surplus Gold derived from Customs and from the accumulations of the Sinking Fund for the purchase of United States 5-20s as above may be reckoned as follows:

Owned by Treasury, March 4, '69	$70,000,000
Customs to June 30, '69	60,000,000
Four years' Customs to June 30, '73	732,000,000
Four years' Gold Interest Sinking Fund	58,000,000
Together	$920,000,000
Less 4 years and 4 months' Gold Interest	500,000,000
Estimated Gold surplus for S. Fund	$420,000,000

The effect of the Secretary's Report on the Gold Market, if anything, was to steady the sales in the Forenoon, at 122⅞ ₱ cent., and the average bidding for the $1,000,000 at the Treasury Office at noon was rather below this point; although the offers to buy amounted, in the gross, to $4,467,000. After the following awards of the $1,000,000 were made, a report came from Washington of one of the first installments of Sensational Bills or Resolution on the subject of Finance and Currency, moved in the House of Representatives by Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, to the purport that the Secretary should sell no more Gold. The matter was referred to the appropriate Committee, but upon the strength of such a motion the Gold Room advanced the price from 122⅞ to 123⅛ ₱ cent. Later in the day the quotation was 123⅛@¼ ₱ cent.

AWARDS OF GOLD, DEC. 7.

R. Baile.	
$10,000	122.80
10,000	122.78
10,000	122.75
10,000	122.74
10,000	122.73
S. D. Davis.	
5,000	122.70
Kennday, Hutchinson & Co.	
30,000	122.76
30,000	122.68
White, Morris & Co.	
25,000	122.70
H. Clews & Co.	
100,000	122.71
T. Reid & Co.	
10,000	122.70
A. Doremus.	
5,000	122.69
Booneen, Graves & Co.	
$20,000	122.80
Grinnell & Nevers.	
200,000	122.87½
100,000	122.87
100,000	122.82
100,000	122.81
Roosevelt & Son.	
20,000	122.85
20,000	122.75
W. T. Hatch & Son.	
20,000	122.76
Robinson, Cox & Co.	
40,000	122.70
Vermilye & Co.	
30,000	122.68
John Pondir.	
32,000	122.67
Frank & Gans.	
63,000	122.67
Total	$1,000,000

It is singular, after the experience of the past three or four years, that certain opinions on the continued ability of the Treasury to sell Gold should seem to halt on the question when there is really the least cause for it. We hear intelligent business men, bright and hopeful on almost every other subject, question the policy because of the supposed want of ability of the Secretary to continue his free sales of Gold. Some of them even predict or fear that he may have to buy Gold himself to pay Gold Interest, if he don't stop his sales. Such views, in ignorance, perhaps, or thoughtfulness of the facts, assume that the Gold resources of the Treasury are rapidly running down, whereas they were as ample on the first of December as on the fourth of March, after the free sales of Secretary BOUTWELL, and his purchases of $75,000,000 of United States 5-20s with the proceeds. Before the Gold sale of Friday last he held in the ownership of the Government over seventy millions in Gold. He sold on that day $1,000,000; to-day another $1,000,000, and in all December will sell $9,000,000 more. Against these sales, his receipts for Customs for the month will be about $12,000,000. He owed on the first of December $8,000,000 on over-due Coupons and Registered Interest, not called for or presented for payment. Of this sum about $4,000,000 will probably be presented in December. He will go into the New Year with about $65,000,000 in the ownership of the Government. He will add to this about $16,000,000 for January Customs, and pay out, on Gold Interest, actually demanded, about $26,000,000 of the $31,000,000 due in that month, and he will be able to sell $10,000,000 in January without reducing the balance to be carried into February below $45,000,000, with no Gold Interest to pay in that month. He can supplement his sales $10,000,000 in each of the months of February, March and April, and so into the month of May, with about $60,000,000 in the ownership of the Government. We have not the slightest belief that the Republican majority in either House of Congress will interfere with the sales of Gold and the continued purchases of the Public Debt in exchange, whatever experimental Resolutions or Bills may be moved to the contrary.

The Foreign Exchanges again dropped off ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the actual sales for the Cunarders to-morrow. London, 60 days, was done at 108⅛@¼, and Paris 5.20f. to the dollar. The sight rates were on London 109@109¼, and Paris 5.17½f.@5.16¼f. to the dollar.

Money was in steady supply at 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers on call, and 8@10 ₱ cent. on very prime Merchant and Bankers' paper at 60@90 days; fair names go at 12@14 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds were again very strong, and the orders to buy came from Domestic as well as Foreign sources to-day, while the supply of Stock at the advance was less free than yesterday. The 5-20s of 1867 were 116 ₱ cent.; the 1862s, 115¾; the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881, 118⅛ ₱ cent. The Currency 6 ₱ cents loaned to the Pacific Roads show an improving demand at 107½@108 ₱ cent. and accrued interest. The belief prevails that the European markets will continue to absorb our 5-20 Bonds until nearly the whole issues of 1865 and 1867 are cleared out, as most of the 1862s have long since been tranferred to Foreign holders; and in this view of the prospective demand much higher prices for the 1865s and 1867s are not improbable before the payment of the January coupon. The long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 are also stiff on the Secretary's policy of refunding the 5-20s and the close approach to the January coupon. The Treasury Office will to-morrow purchase $2,000,000 of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange there was a further recovery of 3 ₱ cent. in new Tennessee Bonds, sales at the Second Board as high as 45⅛@45¼ ₱ cent. The other Southern Bonds steady. The New-York and Western Railways opened steady, and soon after became firm, and at and after the late Boards there was positive buoyancy on some of the Western Stocks, and a prevailing confident speculation and pretty large transactions. The Street being relieved of the idle discussions about early Specie payments, and of the hesitation which they had caused on the part of timid speculators, attention is now turned to the Winter traffic and generally sound finances of the Western Roads, and the comparatively cheap ruling of the Vanderbilt New-York Roads and of Reading.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Gold was firm at 123⅛@123¼ ₱ cent,

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, DEC. 7.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	115¾	116
American Gold Coin	123	123
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	42	45
North Carolina Bonds, new	33¼	32⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	90¼	91⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	82½	83⅛
Reading Railroad	99	99⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	107¼	107⅜
Northwestern Common	74⅜	76⅛
Northwestern Preferred	88⅜	89⅝
Pacific Mail Company	50⅜	51¼
St. Paul Preferred	84⅜	86⅛
St. Paul Common	70	72¼
Lake Shore	86	87¼
Erie	26⅜	27
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	25¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg., 1881	113⅞	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅞
6 ₱ ct. coup., 1881	118⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	116
5-20 reg., 1862	113⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	116
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅛	10-40 reg.	108
5-20 coup., 1864	113	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅛	6s currency	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coupon	49	California 7s	120
Ten. 6s, new bonds	45	Connecticut 6s	98
Virginia 6s, n. bonds	53⅛	Rhode Island 6s	94
Georgia 6s	82	Alabama 8s	91
Georgia 7s, n. bonds	94	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	103
North Car. 6s	43⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	103
N. Car. 6s, n. bonds	32⅛	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	108⅛
South Car. 6s, n. bds	67	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	108⅛
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. 7s, Can. L'n, '70	101
Mis. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90	N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n, '72	101⅛
Louisiana 6s	67	N. Y. 6s, Can. L'n, '74	99⅛
Louisiana 6s, L. Bds.	60		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	87⅛	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 1st M. Ex.	95	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	96
Erie 7s, 3d M., 1883	80	Morris & Essex 1st	96⅛
Erie 7s, 4th M., 1880	73⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	91
Erie 7s, 5th M., 1888	67	N. J. Cen. 1st	99
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '69-70	101	N. J. Cen. New B.	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, 1875	90	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	92
Mich C. 1st 8s, 1882	116	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
C., B. & Q 8 ₱ c. 1 M.	108	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Central Pac. Bonds	94	Chic. & Alton Income	85
Ill Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	116	Ohio & Miss. 1st	91
Alton & T. H. 1st	92	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	97	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	85
Con. 7 ₱ c. 1st M.	90	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	80
Lack. & West. Bonds	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	101
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	88	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	92	Chic. & Gt. East. 1st	74⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	88	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	74⅛
Tol. & W. 2d M.	80	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	67
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	74	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Gt. W. 2d M., 1893	77⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	78
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	78
Gal. & Chic. Ex.	101		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	107⅛
Manhattan	141	Irving	115
America	144	Nassau	103
City	210	Continental	101
Phenix	109	Commonwealth	111⅛
Tradesmen's	150	Imp. & Traders'	140
Mech. & Traders'	120	Manuf. & Merchants'	101
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	108⅛
State of New-York	107	Fourth National	104
Commerce	121	Ninth National	112
Ocean	75	Oriental	130
Am. Exchange	109⅛	Gold Exchange	50
Bank of the Republic	117	Bnkrs. & Brok's As'n	101

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$86,355,912 84
Gold receipts	342,831 04
Gold payments	6,958 58
Gold balance	81,486,795 97
Currency receipts	5,159,324 79
Currency payments	142,071 99
Currency balance	8,239,920 81
General balance	89,816,439 27
Customs	310,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 7.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	98⅞	99
Camden and Amboy	119¼	119⅝
Pennsylvania Central	54⅛	54¼
Reading	99¼	99⅜
Lehigh Valley	53⅛	53½
Catawissa Preferred	34	....
Philadelphia and Erie	28	....
Lehigh Navigation	33	33⅜

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $4,413,422.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of Nov. 22, says:

"Great changes in the temperature and weather have again ruled. After commencing with rain, which was welcome to the country, a brilliant Tuesday was followed by a dense fog, and then we relapsed into the ordinary course. But still greater variations have occurred in Northern Europe, with a severe frost in Germany, and so much wet in Belgium as to prevent the completion of wheat-sowing. Nothing, however, of a serious kind has transpired; and so our course of prices, with continued heavy imports, has ruled downward to the extent of fully 1s. ₱ quartern. As the public are being roused by these successive reductions to a consideration of the price of bread, we think it fair to all parties to state a few facts. The sack of Flour weighing 280 lbs. contains 70 quarterns of Flour, and may be made into about 90 four-pound loaves. Fine country Flour, at 35s., can therefore be sold at 6½d. ₱ quartern, which just leaves the baker ½d. profit. If bread be sold for 6d., he gets 10s. for kneading, baking, yeast, delivery and the credit he gives, as we think he well deserves this for his pains. The higher class Flour made by London millers, and now reduced to 43s. per sack, is chiefly from fine old Dantzic Wheat, costing 56s.@58s. even now, and most difficult to procure, while fine new English only brings about 48s. This Flour then costs the baker nearly 7½d. ₱ quartern, and with ½d. profit he can sell at 8d., and the bread at about 7½d. ₱ quartern. As to the lion's share, which is said to fall to the millers, we think these customers would like to find it; for if they buy their extra fine Wheat at 58s., and 5 quarterns make but 7 sacks, the sack costs them 41s. 6d., and all they get for their toil and risk is the bran, pollard and offal. We are not for high prices at any time; but "fair play is a jewel," is an adage well worthy the attention of those who walk on stilts to find out the peccadilloes of every business but their own. The present weight upon the trade is the extraordinary imports. For the first quarter we have been going on at the rate of 12,000,000 quarters a year, when, by calculation, only 10,000,000 are wanted, and these imports, coming in at the wrong end of the year, make the pressure extreme. It does not follow, however, that they either will or could be continued; and we think a further fall of 5s. would turn the tables; and though there is no likelihood of this taking place suddenly, the present lingering process may bring it about. Foreign prices show more resistance to decline than our own. The Baltic differs but little from last reports, and Dantzic is even firm, but France and the near countries are lower, as well as America. The arrivals off the coast since Nov. 12 were 128 cargoes, of which 60 were Wheat, 48 Maize, 14 Barley, 5 Rye and 1 Beans. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 16 cargoes in all, viz.: Marianopoli, 41s. 6d.@43s.; Ghirka, 39s. 6d.@42s.; Servian, 42s.; Polish, 41s. 6d.; Barletta, 46s. 6d.; Winter, 43s. 3d.@45s. 2d.; Spring, 43s. 10½d.; Maize, 23 cargoes, 27s. 6d.@30s. 11½d.; Barley, 4 cargoes, 24s. 6d.@25s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 57,089 qrs. at 46s. 11d., against 64,842 qrs. at 52s. in 1868. The London averages were 48s. 3d. on 4,108 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 13th of November were 944,039 cwts. Wheat, and 111,841 cwts. Flour.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earngin more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 98 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	9	Leather, sides	13,056
Beeswax, pkgs	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	39
Cotton, bales	4,071	Tar, bbls	29
Cotton Seed, bags	10,500	Resin, bbls	3,367
Copper, bbls	12	Petroleum, ref., bbls	2,689
Dried Fruit, pkgs	69	Pork, bbls	185
Eggs, bbls	676	Beef, pkgs	582
Flour, bbls	11,740	Cutmeats, pkgs	77
Wheat, bushels	1,732	Lard, pkgs	661
Corn, bushels	3,365	Lard, kegs	123
Malt, bushels	1,062	Stearine, pkgs	50
Barley, bushels	6,000	Butter, pkgs	2,002
Oats, bushels	5,834	Cheese, pkgs	3,331
Flaxseed, bushels	760	Tallow, pkgs	325
Beans, bushels	594	Dressed Hogs, No.	875
Peas, bushels	740	Pecans, pkgs	85
Meal, bags	1,540	Rice, pkgs	104
B. W. Flour, pkgs	500	Starch, boxes	1,153
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Molasses, bbls	1,053
Hops, bales	525	Whisky, bbls	1,275
Hides, No.	423	Wool, bales	43
Hides, bdls	440	Moss, bales	215

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *The Queen*, for Liverpool—2,341 bales Cotton, 27 pkgs. Prepared Wheat, 440 bags Cotton Seed, 400 tierces Beef, 60,922 lbs. Bacon, 150,688 lbs. Tallow, 2,577 lbs. Beeswax, 195 tons Logwood, 1 Blowing Machine, 80,000 lbs. Lard, 36,171 bushels Wheat, 414 bbls. Flour, 3 pkgs. Hardware, 10,000 lbs. Oil Cake.

By the bark *Sancho Panza*, for Lisbon—400 cases Refined Petroleum, 15,973 bushels Wheat, 21,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Idaho*, for Liverpool—1,529 bales Cotton, 31 bales Hops, 300 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 120,660 lbs. Bacon, 36,355 bushels Wheat, 2,008 lbs. Lard, 25 bbls. Apples, 10,900 lbs. Cheese, 5 bales Furs.

By the bark *Pacific*, for Swansea—155 tons Manganese Ore, 4,500 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rosin.

By the bark *Lorena*, for Leghorn—423 hhds. Tobacco, 20 bbls. Rosin.

By the brig *M. E. Thayer*, for Gibraltar—69,937½ gallons Petroleum.

By the brig *Susan Bergen*, for Palermo—66,882 gallons Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in slack request at previous prices. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9 50@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been quoted steady, but have been less sought after. The offerings of desirable styles of work have been moderate for the season. We quote: Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37½@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 50@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $6@$9 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 30; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' Calf, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 80c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in demand and firm, including Common Hard at $8@$10, Croton at $15@$18, and Philadelphia Front at $45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been without change in price, but have attracted very little attention. Adamantine, light weight, at 20c.@22c.; Plain Sperm, 45c.@48c.; Patent Sperm, 55c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate request at $2 for Rosendale, ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand at steady prices; sales, 4,766 bags, including 2,394 bags by the *Estafette*, 1,120 bags by the *Tyrus*, 698 bags by the *Merrimac*, and 554 bags by the *Inchdairnie*, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio have been 9,107 bags; stock in first hands, this morning, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 90,747 bags here; and 119,887 bags at all the distributing ports. Laguayra has been in some demand, and 430 bags have been reported sold at full rates. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 16c.@18½c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ₱ lb. Cargo prices of Rio have been quoted thus; Ordinary cargoes, 8½c.@9c.; fair cargoes, 9½c.@10c.; good cargoes, 10c.@11c.; prime cargoes, 11½c.@12c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45 and 60 days.

Stock of Rio in Importers' hands:

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	9,000
At Savannah	3,140
At Baltimore	17,000
At New-York	90,747
Grand total	119,887

COTTON—Has been in less demand at about former prices. Sales since our last 1,074 bales, including 708 bales to shippers, and 366 bales to spinners. Also 850 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales basis Low Middling, December, 24¼c.; 50 bales do., January, private terms; 100 bales do., February, 24¾c.; 200 do., March, 24⅞c.@25c.; 300 do., April, 25¼c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23½	23¾	24	24¼
Good Ordinary	24¼	24½	24¾	25
Low Middling	24⅞	24⅞	25⅛	25¼
Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,128
Receipts last week	26,273
Receipts the preceding week	20,057
Receipts since Sept. 1	246,527
Receipts since Jan. 1	599,155
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	688,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	5,120
Exports since Sept. 1	114,645
Exports since Jan. 1	299,248
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	27,000

FISH—The demand has been rather limited since our last, with but little variation in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in at a shade easier and drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,300 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5, very inferior to good Extra State at $5 40@$5 75, and poor to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 75@$6 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 60@$5 00
Extra State	5 40@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 20@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 35@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 20@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in slack request at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 580 bbls., in lots, at from $5 60@$6 25 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 25@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $4 60@$5 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cornmeal is very dull at $4 50@$5 for Western; $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey; $5@$5 40 for Southern; $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $3@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins have been again quoted lower, with sales reported of 2,500 boxes new at $4 10@$4 20, closing at $4 10; 1,250 half boxes do. on private terms. Of new crop Currants, 425 cases changed hands at 13½c. ₱ lb. In other articles the dealings have been light, within our former range. We quote: New crop Layer Raisins at $4 10; old crop Layer Raisins at $3 25@$3 65 ₱ box; Currants at 11c.@14c. ₱ lb.; Almonds, 15c.@28c.; Figs, 15c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes, 11c.@12c.; Brazil Nuts, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet to-day and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,700 bushels, including White Western at $1 41@$1 56; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 20@$1 36½, chiefly at $1 36@$1 36½ for prime Amber; No. 1 Spring, $1 35@$1 36 for small lots; No. 2 Spring at $1 26@$1 30; No. 3 Spring at $1 18; White Genesee, $1 54@$1 55; Red and Amber State at $1 34@$1 36½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been slow of sale at drooping prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 42,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 05@$1 09 for damaged and heated new Mixed Western, $1 09@$1 12 for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 11 for Prime, $1 12@$1 15 for White and Yellow Western, 95c.@$1 05 for damp to prime new crop Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye has been in rather more demand at $1 02@$1 05 for Western, $1 10@$1 15 for State, and 98c. for Canada, in bond, ₱ bushel. Sales, 9,800 bushels. Barley is in brisk demand at firmer and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of about 55,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 10 for two-rowed State, $1 12@$1 18 for four-rowed State, and $1 30@$1 40 for Canada West, the latter for very handsome, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt rules quiet at $1 20@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in very light request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, in lots, at 63c.@65½c., from depot and delivered, for heated to choice Western, closing irregularly; 65c.@66c. for fair to prime State; 57½c.@62½c. for Jersey and Southern ₱ bushel. The export clearances reported since our last have been 414 bbls. Flour, and 72,526 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 4,500 bbls. Flour for Swansea; 15,973 bushels Wheat for Lisbon.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate request at 70c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been dull to-day at our revised quotations, including *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Buenos Ayres, 24@30 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Montevideo, 20@24 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Orinoco, 21@23 lbs., 21½c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, usual selection; Porto Cabello, 23@26 lbs., 18½c.@18¾c.; Vera Cruz, 18@21 lbs., 19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 17c.@18½c.; Matamoras, 21@23 lbs., 16½c.@18c.; San Juan and Central America, 18@21 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 19@22½ lbs., 18c.@19c.; Rio Hache, dry and dry-salted, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@17c.; Savanilla and Carthagena, 24@28 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Curacoa, dry-salted, 18@22 lbs., 13½c.; San Domingo and Port-au-Platte, dry-salted, 19@20 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold as they run; Texas, 18@24 lbs., 20c.@22c.; Southern, 14@18 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13½c.; Tampico and Matamoras, 27@28 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 12½c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 35@50 lbs., 11½c.; Rio Grande, 38@60 lbs., 11½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c., gold, usual selection; New-Orleans, 60@75 lbs., 11c.@12½c.; Country slaughter, trimmed and cured, 60@75 lbs., 11@12c.; City slaughter, Ox, cured, 70@75 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City slaughter, Cow, cured, 50@60 lbs., 11c.@12c., currency, as they run. *Upper Leather Stock*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kip, 9@13 lbs., 23½c.@24½c., gold, usual selection; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 39c.@40c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@33c., currency, usual selection; Minos, 15@18 lbs., 24c.@26c., currency, as they run. *East India Stock*—Calcutta, Slaughter, Cow, 9@10 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Calcutta, Dead Green, Cow, 8½@9 lbs., 14c.; Calcutta, Buffalo, Cow, 18@22 lbs., 13c.@14c.; Manila and Batavia, Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 11c.; Singapore, 25@27 lbs., 11c.; Penang Cow, 10@11½ lbs., 12c.@14c., gold, ₱ lb.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but steady, including New-York at 20c.@23c.; Eastern, 18c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 525 bales; exports, 31 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been inactive at former quotations. The day's receipts were 13,056 Sides.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans, 368 bbls. were sold at auction at 74c.@81c. ₱ gallon. Otherwise the market has been quite dull. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@50c.; English Islands at 45c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@81c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Clayed	32c.@34c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	45c.@50c.
Porto Rico	45c.@70c.
English Islands	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@81c.

METALS—Have been generally dull and weak in price since our last. Of Ingot Copper 85,000 lbs. have been sold at 21½c.@21¾c. ₱ lb.; and of Terne Plate Tin, 500 boxes on private terms. Other transactions have been unimportant. We quote Ingot Copper at 21½c.@21¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39@$40; No. 2 American Pig Iron, $37@$38; American Forge, $35; Scotch Pig, $33 50@$36; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $62 50@$85 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37½@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6@$6 20, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $9@$12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 33c.@33½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 35¼c.@36c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 31½c.@32½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $8 50@$7 40; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 12½@$8 37½; Terne Plates, $5 75@$8 25, in gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and heavy, within our former range; the receipts were 3,367 bbls.; exports, 100 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and depressed, with sales reported of only 120 bbls., part to arrive, on the basis of 43c.@43½c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 43c.@44½c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 45@$3 50. Resin, $1 90@$6 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 50@$2 90. Pitch, $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Whale has been very quiet, and only 280 bbls. Northern have been taken for manufacturing purposes, on private terms. Crude Sperm has been likewise quite tame; sales having been confined to 136 bbls. to consumers. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been inactive and nominal. Lard Oil has been dull at former rates. Menhaden Oil has been in light request, yet about steady. Linseed has been in limited demand within our range. We quote: Crude Whale at 80c.@90c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 05@$1 08; Crude Sperm at $1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 95; Lard Oil at $1 55@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@92c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c., in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 45@$1 47½; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in light request within a range of from 18½c.@18¾c., in bulk, with sales reported of 400 bbls.; at 28c.@29½c., in shipping order here, 23½c.@24c., in bulk, in shipping order in Philadelphia, and 14c.@17c., in bulk, at Pittsburg, various deliveries, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia, 420 bbls. arrived. Refined has been very sparingly sought after on the basis of 31½c.@32c., chiefly 31¾c. for Standard White, for December delivery here, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls., and 32c. for do., same delivery, at Philadelphia, with sales of 2,000 bbls. At Pittsburg the prevalent quotations for Standard White were 32c. for immediate delivery; 32½c.@33c. for December, 32¾c. for January and 33¼c. for January to March, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 2,689 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,500 bbls. The export clearances hence included 69,937½ gallons for Gibraltar and orders; 66,882 gallons for Palermo, and 400 cases for Lisbon. Standard White, in cases, rules dull at about 38c.@38½c., and Prime White at 38½c.@39c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha is inactive at 10¼c.@11¼c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, at $32@$33 25, chiefly at $33 25, for Old Western Mess; $32@$32 50, for New Western and City Mess; $27@$30 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $22 50@$27 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ₱ bbl.; also, 250 bbls. New Mess, seller January, at $31 50 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less request at from 13c.@13½c. for Western, and 13¾c.@13⅞c. for City ₱ lb. Cutmeats are in better supply and demand at unchanged rates. Sales have been confined to equal to 160 packages, part to arrive, at 12c.@12½c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and at 17c.@17½c. for Sweet-pickled Hams. Bacon continues inactive but firm; sales have been reported of 30 boxes City at 17c.@17½c. ₱ lb. Lard has attracted less attention at easier and drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 350 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 18c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18¾c.@19c. for City, and 18¾c.@19c. for good to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef has been rather more sought after at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 180 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef is in fair demand, including New Prime Mess, within a range of from $25 50@$28, and India Mess at $29@$31 50 ₱ tierce; sales 155 tierces. Beef Hams are in request at from $30@$31 50 for New ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter continues quiet, and quoted about the same in price, including State, common to prime, at 35c.@42c.; fancy, 43c.@47c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ₱ lb.; the receipts to-day were 2,002 pkgs. Cheese is in limited demand at from 10c.@17½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 3,331 boxes.

RICE—Has been quiet, but about steady. We quote: Carolina, $7@$7 75; Rangoon, in bond, $2 75@$3 25, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 80 tierces Carolina at $7 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request, including Turk's Island, 45c., Cadiz, 42c.@44c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 60@$1 65; Liverpool Fine at $2 35@$2 60, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 30@$3 40; Marshall & Worthington's do., $2 50@$2 55; Higgins' do., $3; Evan's, Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 40@$2 50; Liverpool Ground, $1 65@$1 75 ₱ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a fair inquiry for Calcutta Linseed, partly to arrive, and sales have been reported of 10,500 bags and 2,500 pockets at Boston at $2 15@$2 17½, gold; and 1,500 bags here at $2 20, gold, ₱ bushel. Otherwise the market has been dull. We quote: Clover at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 35@$2 45; Timothy, $3 75@$4, currency, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 20, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in slack request, including Honduras Deer, 42c.@43c.; San Juan, 38c.@40c.; Bolivar, 31c.; Sisal, 43c.@45c.; Vera Cruz, 42c.@44c.; Chagres, 43c.@44c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@38c.; Para, 45c.@47c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 32c.@38c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 55c.@57c.; Matamoras, 55c.@57c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@52½c.; Payta, 47½c.@50½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, 70c.@72½c.; Patna, 47½c.@50c. each.

SOAP—Has been quiet since our last, including Castile at 12½c.@13c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—A very light trade has been reported within the range of our quotations: Mace at $1 25@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 15; Cassia at 42c.@43c.; Cloves at 25½c.@26c.; Pepper at 23½c.@25½c.; Pimento at 18¼c.@18¾c.; Ginger at 11½c.@11¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet at about former prices. Sales have been reported of 310 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 10¾c.@12½c., chiefly at 11¼c.; 650 boxes Havana at from 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¾c.@11¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11¼c.@11¾c.; very good to choice do. at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in limited demand at from 13¾c.@15¼c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 95,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10¼c.; also, 60,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¼c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been dull and somewhat irregular, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has attracted very little attention, but has been quoted steady. Sales, 250 hhds. Kentucky at 8¼c.@14c.; 86 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 18c.@60c.; 40 cases Ohio at 26c.; and 185 bales II Yara on private terms. We quote *Kentucky* thus: Common Lugs, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Good Lugs, 8¾c.@9¼c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@11½c.; Good Leaf, 11¼c.@12½c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@13½c.; Selections, 13c.@15c. *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 13c.@15c.; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c.; Wrappery Lots, 25c.@35c.; Fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c.; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 20c.@60c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@12c.; Average Lots, 16c.@25c.; Wrappers, 25c.@65c. *Havana Tobacco* thus: Common, 80c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 15. *Yara*—I Cut, 75c.@80c.; II Cut, $1 02½@$1 10; Average Lots, 87½c.@92½c. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus: Black Work—Common and Medium, 20c.@22c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 35c.@65c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., in lots, nearly all at $1 05@$1 06 ₱ gallon. The receipts were 1,275 bbls.

WOOL—There has been very little inquiry for any description, though the tendency of prices has been favorable to buyers.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	Cents ₱ lb.
Extra and above Fleece	42@46
¾ and ¼ blood Fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ Fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony Fleece	57@60
Extra and XX Fleece	48@53
¾ and ¼ blood Fleece	46@49
Common and ¼	
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above Fleece	40@42
¾ and ¼ blood Fleece	44@46
Common and ¼ Fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed Fleeces	44@48
Unwashed Fleeces	30@35
Unwashed Fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed Fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common Fleece	25@28
Common Fleece, burry	18@22
Santa Fé.	
Washed White Fleece	31@34
Unwashed White Fleece	20@30
Black Fleece	20@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	30@33
Spring Clip A 1	28@30
Spring Clip A 2	27@30
Spring Clip, B	24@27
Spring Clip, S	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P.	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs S	17@20
Burry lots 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	31@39
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	40@44
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@18
Lambs	38@42
Western lime pulled	38@42
Southern lime pulled	35@40
Tub washed	52@62

FREIGHTS—Have been unusually dull, and rates have been quoted weaker. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 960 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; a load of Wheat (reported) at 5d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork, 80 boxes Bacon, 168 bales Hops and 70 packages Tallow on private terms. For other ports the reported engagements were unimportant.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Cushman, Connor, Repper, McGrath, Farley—10.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the New-York City Sunday School Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to have assessment remitted; and of the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church, to have assessment refunded.

Which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Farley—

Remonstrance of property owners on Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Seventieth-streets, against wooden pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That lamp post opposite number eighty-nine Pearl-street, be removed fifty feet easterly.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That public hydrant be placed east side of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, To pay Clerk to Committees, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and Patrick H. McGowan.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To regulate, &c., Thirty-sixth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River; to donate ten thousand dollars to the Asylum for Foundlings, and to place a lamp post in front of Tax Office.

Which were severally laid over.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Mayor returned, without approval, resolution to increase compensation of the Long Island Bone Laboratory.

Which was received, laid on the table, and ordered to be published.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Thursday, the ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present, the following members: Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Pinckney, Gibney, Roberts—4.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk announced that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, ninth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Mme. Briol, Messrs. Lefranc and Reyna.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 24th-st.
THE HUGUENOTS, (English Opera.) Characters by Messrs. Drayton, Haigh, Mrs. C. R. Bernard.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KING HENRY IV. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Walter, Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HOME and IN A REGULAR FIX. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
WIVES AS THEY WERE, MAIDS AS THEY ARE. Characters by Messrs. Davenport, Clarke, and Miss Ethel.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
MAITRE PATHELIN. Leading characters by Mme. Bertrand and Mlle. Raton.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PAUL CLIFFORD and DER FREISCHUTZ.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—KENILWORTH. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

EMPIRE RINK BUILDING.
63d-st. and 3d-av.
EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st. and 3d-av.
LECTURE BY REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON. Subject—"Wesley and His Times."

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly! Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London journals, or some of them, published President Grant's message yesterday morning, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its comments on that part which speaks of the *Alabama* claims, says the Americans are willing to accept an apology in lieu of damages, but England can do no more than she has done. It refers to the honors paid to the memory of George Peabody as likely to soothe American irritation. It regards the Message as friendly, and thinks the suggestion about reopening negotiations one that Englishmen will approve. The *Monarch* will sail with the late Mr. Peabody's remains on the 12th inst. A delegation of Manchester merchants were recently assured by the Viceroy of Egypt that he is making preparations to extensively increase the cotton crop of Egypt. A company is forming in England to extend telegraphic communication to China and Australia by way of India. Another animated scene occurred yesterday in the French Corps Legislatif, arising from an attempt to defend the *coup d'état* of 1851. The *Moniteur* says that all the Ministers on Monday tendered their resignations at an extraordinary meeting of the Council. The proprietors of *Le Rappel*, a Paris journal, have been prosecuted for a libelous article on Charles Hugo. The French Envoy at Annam, it is said, has asked the cession to France of the district occupied by the French in that country. The Austrian Government has asked the consent of the European Powers to the transit of her troops across Turkish territory to suppress the Dalmatian revolt. A Paris dispatch says it has been made entirely clear to the Austrian Government that Prussia, meaning, probably, Russia, has secretly participated in the revolt.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, of the bills introduced, the most important were those to amend the Civil Rights bill; to amend the Banking act, and to provide for a return to specie payments, introduced by Mr. Sumner, who cited seven reasons in support of his theories; to reorganize the Medical, Pay and Engineers' Corps of the army, fixing their rank and uniform; to amend the Homestead bill, requiring the planting of trees on the reservations; and by Mr. Trumbull, for the relief of members of Congress and heads of Departments from the importunities of office-seekers, making it a penal offence for Congressmen to assist applicants for office, allowing them only to give information when requested to do so, in writing by those holding the appointing power. Mr. Trumbull made a speech strongly advocating the provisions of his bill, and pointing out the good which would accrue to the civil service by its passage. He was followed by Mr. Davis and Mr. Yates, who favored the bill; the former animadverted in no measured terms upon the course pursued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in endeavoring, as he said, to supplant an honest Government official in the Lexington, Ky., District. The bill was laid on the table temporarily with others, and ordered to be printed. During the session Mr. Morton offered a joint resolution providing for the admission of Virginia, and a protest against the admission of the recently elected members of that State to their seats, indorsed by the Republican Convention of Virginia, was brought to the attention of the Senate by Vice-President Colfax.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, immediately after the reading of the Journal, for the purpose of distributing the President's Message among the various Committees. The usual resolutions were read, and adopted, after some discussion, as to the proper reference of the portions in regard to the return to specie payments and the clause on the Inter-oceanic Canal. Finally, the former was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, and the latter to that on Commerce. Among the important bills introduced was one by Mr. Butler, to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, in accordance with the suggestions in the Message; by Mr. Hill to abolish the franking privilege; by Mr. Williams to repeal the duty on salt, tea, coffee and on printing and writing paper; by Mr. Finkelnburg to establish a uniform system of naturalization; by Mr. Wood to prevent members of Congress from accepting or holding positions of trust under the President, and a bill to prohibit the sale of coin by the Government. A bill was reported from the Committee on Patents, providing for an extension for a term of seven years, of Hoe's printing press patent, which was laid on the table after some debate, without a division of the House. Four members from Alabama presented their credentials, on a favorable report from the Committee, and were sworn in and took their seats. The credentials of two Virginia members were referred back to the Committee. Pending a discussion in regard to the question of drawing for seats, on a resolution that members should retain them for all the sessions of a Congress, the House at 2:30 adjourned.

GENERAL.

The storm of Monday night extended over the whole of the Eastern States, causing much inconvenience from interruption to travel and the mails. An Albany dispatch says the canals are practically closed, and 115 boats are frozen in between West Troy and Spraker's Basin, one-half loaded with grain and one-half with lumber. Several disasters from the prevailing high winds of the past few days are reported from various points on the coast.

The California Legislature met on the 6th inst., and postponed the swearing in of new members to the following day.

The State law of California denying to Chinese the right to testify in the Courts, has just been declared to conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a Police Justice in San Francisco, who has rigidly acted under it.

An effort is to be made by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to induce Congress to forbid the importation of liquors into Alaska or to grant the privilege to all; it being said that the trade is now monopolized by the sutlers of the United States Army.

A bill was introduced into the Alabama Legislature to divide the State into four Judicial Districts, Court to be held twice a year by the Circuit Judges of the different districts, similar to the Circuit system of the United States.

The reported complicity of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Red River difficulty is denied in a dispatch from Chicago to-day.

The quartz miners of the Columbia Mining Company, at Unionville, Montana Territory, have struck on account of a reduction in wages. The strikers drove the men employed in their places, and five of them, when arrested by the Sheriff, were rescued by their friends. Yesterday all the miners in the district struck, and have armed themselves against the Sheriff.

From the latest returns from Texas, the conclusion seems to be legitimate that Hamilton has been chosen Governor of the State.

At a stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society, last evening, at their library, a paper "On the Discovery of Massachusetts Bay" was read by Rev. B. F. De Costa, of this City, and general business transacted by the Society.

Municipal elections were held in several cities of Massachusetts on the 6th inst.

The building of the Commercial Exchange Association, in Philadelphia, erected on the site of the old Penn Mansion, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, from the fall of a large chandelier, and the escape and ignition of a great volume of gas. The building cost $250,000. Many persons in the building at the time the fire began narrowly escaped death, some of them by jumping from the second story window.

The Supreme Court yesterday decided, in the case of Farrington against Saunders, in appeal from the West Tennessee Circuit Court, that the tax imposed on cotton by the Revenue law of 1866 is unconstitutional, on the ground that it is a direct tax without apportionment, and a tax on State exportations.

A block of stone buildings in Waukesha, Wis., was burned on Monday night. The loss is $20,000.

LOCAL.

The Charter elections yesterday passed off quietly, the Tammany candidates generally being elected. The "repeaters" were in full force, and very busy in each district.

A Democratic candidate for Alderman, Bartholomew Donohue, fired upon the notorious Peter F. Burke, in a liquor store corner of Ninth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at an early hour yesterday morning, and wounded him slightly. Donohue was arrested and brought before Justice Dodge, by whom he was discharged, the wounded man refusing to appear against him.

The great snow storm of Monday caused serious detentions on some of the railroads, and interfered seriously with navigation on the rivers and along the coast. Several serious disasters at sea are reported.

The Plea for a Subsidized Carrying Trade.

The only fault we find with the recent report—excellent in most respects—from the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is, that it does not distinctly point out what it is in the state of our commerce that is *most* to be regretted. That the general condition of our commerce is bad, is very clear, and that certain things ought to be done to revive it is also clear, but as we are not likely to get them all done, would it not be well to fix on one or two as of paramount importance and urge these on the attention of Congress? The resumption of the practice of granting subsidies to steamship lines, for instance, which the report recommends, seems to us likely, in the present condition of legislation at Washington, to launch us on an ocean of corruption of which nobody can see the limits. Subsidies, when accompanied by rigid inspection and the remorseless exaction of certain conditions, as to speed, safety, regularity and discipline, would simply be a fresh means of debauching both Congressmen and capitalists; and who that remembers the history of the Collins line, or knows anything of the way in which the supervisory functions of our Government are exercised, would expect anything of the kind? The subsidy system once begun, there would be no end to it. We should have a steamboat lobby added to the other lobbies, and we may be sure it would be by no means the most modest or scrupulous. Every Winter we should hear that this line or that line of magnificent American boats had been running at a loss; that unless Congress would agree to add a third or a fourth to the grant of the previous year, it would have to be abandoned to the foreigner. We may be sure, too, that as long as there was a fair chance of getting an increase whenever it was needed by pressure on Congress, no great pains would be taken in the matter of economy, or punctuality, or safety, to make the line pay. The great difference between our Government and those of Europe in these matters is that the latter are inexorable and act on a well settled policy, and have on these affairs fixed views of their own, independent of those of capitalists or undertakers. Our Government, if it did anything in the matter at all, would do what the parties most interested recommended to the Committee on Ways and Means, or on Appropriations.

The donations of land to railroads, to which the report refers, do not offer an exact parallel, or indeed anything like a parallel, to Government grants to steamship lines. Subsidies to steamship lines are called for, not for the purpose of establishing communication with places to which we have now no means of access, but for the purpose of giving employment to a certain number of persons, as shipbuilders, sailors, firemen and stevedores. Grants to railroads, however, are not made with the view of encouraging car builders and conductors and brakemen, but for the purpose of helping to open up public highways in portions of our territory where they do not exist and are sorely needed, and where nobody would make them if the Government did not help in the work. The road from Washington to San Francisco, for instance, is literally a public highway, such as Governments usually make entirely at the public expense, and which our Government is very lucky,—luckier than any other Government ever was,—in getting private individuals to assume part of the burden of making. The route to Liverpool or Havre stands in a totally different category. It is not on our soil, or between two points of our territory, and accommodation on it for passengers and goods already exists, and is as good as we could make it and cheaper than we could make it. Unless a subsidy in aid of the establishment of American steamers on it would, therefore, in some way help the national industry, or promote the national welfare, it would be a luxury pure and simple, and a luxury to be enjoyed only by that infinitesimally small number of American citizens who every year cross the ocean. The cases in which European Powers still subsidize steamboat lines really resemble closely the cases in which we subsidize railroads. They subsidize them for the purpose of establishing lines of communication for mails and passengers, which would not otherwise exist, and often between different points of their own territory. This is true of the Australian Lloyds, and the French Messageries in the Mediterranean. It is true also of the British Peninsular and Oriental line, which furnishes the highway between England and her Indian Empire, and of the West Indian line, which furnishes the way between England and her West Indian possessions and her great commercial colonies in South America; and it has been true of her lines to this country, although it is rapidly ceasing to be so, and there is no likelihood that the Cunard line will receive any aid after the expiration of the present contract. Our circumstances are totally different. We have no outlying territory, and no communications to be kept up with foreign countries, which foreigners do not keep up for us just as well as we could possibly keep them up ourselves, and without costing us anything.

There is no denying that the carrying trade is a desirable thing to have, if we can make money by it, as we once did, or if it employs thousands of our sailors, on a sound and substantial commercial basis, as it once did. A carrying trade which is the result of private enterprise, pluck, energy, prudence and economy is an invaluable national possession. No business produces better effects on national character, does more to enlarge and liberalize national ideas, and to open up new channels for national enterprise. It calls into existence, too, an excellent breed of men, and keeps them ready to our hand for the repulse of foreign aggression. But if it is a forced hothouse affair, carried on by a few dependents on Government bounty, who are never able to make ends meet, and do not even try, and pass half their year in Washington intrigues, instead of attending to their ships, it can never do us any good, any more than a dry goods business or a railroad business carried on under the same circumstances. We suppose no business man would think the nation gained much by the maintenance for an indefinite period, by the help of Government appropriations, of a few retail stores, which never paid their expenses, and were conducted simply for the glory of the thing, and with the view of making an impression on strangers when they came to the City.

Luckily, however, we are not in the least danger of being driven to the necessity of subsidizing in order to get back the carrying trade, and a very large share of it, too; and after we have got it, keeping it. We have only to put our shipbuilders and sailors on a level with foreigners—that is, give them a fair start—and they will then do the work themselves. If we let our shipbuilders have the materials of their trade at the same rate as foreigners have them, they will put craft afloat which cannot only compete with the ships of other nations, but will have over them whatever advantage is given by American energy and ingenuity; and competition of this kind—healthy, undoctored competition—is sure to exercise a bracing and invigorating enterprise on the national industry. Or if sailors be what we most want, we have only to give our shipowners the permission enjoyed by the French and English shipowners, to buy their ships where they can get them cheapest, and we shall soon have a mercantile marine which we may be sure, as far as the men and the manning are concerned, will give us something to boast of. There is, undoubtedly, not as much matter for national pride in a ship built abroad, though manned and owned by Americans, as in one built at home, and owned and manned by Americans; but we maintain there is far more matter for national pride in the spectacle of a ship, no matter where built, carrying the national flag and sailed by American seamen, paying her expenses out of the profits of her voyage, than a home-built ship kept afloat year after year by charitable contributions from the rest of the public.

We trust, therefore, that the question of subsidies will be laid aside, as simply a great fountain of corruption, and that our shipowners will press for simple fair play for our shipbuilders and sailors. There is not any money in this for politicians, but there is in it what is the sweetest sight American eyes ever look on, and that is a fair field for courage, tenacity and energy.

The Case of Georgia.

The understood readiness of Congress to respond practically to the suggestion of the President, and to convert the reconstruction of Georgia from a sham into a verity, is denounced as a wanton, causeless outrage. "Let the State Legislature have a chance of re-seating the expelled colored members and ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment," say the objectors,—who thus assume the willingness of the dominant party to undo the wrong they have committed. But for this assumption there is no pretext. Indeed, all the known facts indicate a settled determination, on the part of the Democracy of the State, to maintain their old attitude. They will not readmit the expelled members; they will not obey the local organic law, as interpreted by the highest State Court; they will not carry out in good faith the conditions of reconstruction, nor afford the guarantees of right and order which are properly required. The few Democratic editors who ventured to urge another course found their recommendations scouted by a majority, who care for nothing but mastery, and whose defiant attitude is the best evidence of the folly of all further attempts at persuasion and amendment, while they retain power to resist.

The truth is, that General Meade's misplaced forbearance in allowing members to take their seats notwithstanding their inability to comply with the terms of law, was misinterpreted by those concerned, and by the Democracy generally. They imagined that having been thus allowed to acquire legislative power, they might abuse it with impunity. The expulsion of legally-elected colored members was the first manifestation of a spirit which will be satisfied with nothing less than the overthrow of all that is substantial in reconstruction, and the restoration of a rule characterized by hostility to Republicans, and the conditions on which alone reconstruction can endure.

Under these circumstances but one alternative is before Congress. It must tacitly acquiesce in the bad faith of the Georgia Legislature and the treacherous tactics of the Georgia Democracy, or it must vindicate the terms of law, rectify the wrong that has been perpetrated, and exact guarantees against the recurrence of incidents which have their origin in deep-seated hostility to the authority and purposes of the National Government. The President has watched the progress of events with commendable patience, but he has decided at last, and his decision is in the Message. Congress cannot afford to trifle with the matter, or by delay to leave Georgia in doubt as to the feeling of the country in regard to the fraud and duplicity practiced by that State. The remedy, to be just, should be prompt and effectual.

Ocean Cables.

While ocean telegraphy was a mere experiment, whose history was only one of repeated and costly failure, it seemed to matter very little what regulations and restrictions States or individuals might impose upon it. But it becomes quite otherwise, now that it is sure that soon, under all oceans, networks of the electric wire will be spread as easily and abundantly as upon the land. We must look ahead more cautiously, and fix the international laws and usages that shall prevail respecting them. It is this consideration that General Grant has presented in his Message.

Did we believe, with "Historicus," that there is no use in attempting to remove any element of peaceful commerce from the pale of war, we should admit the impossibility of trying to conclude a convention such as the President proposes. But we do not believe in the view of that publicist; we hold rather to the idea expressed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, that the day will come when the old theory of wanton devastation of private property, even of that which does no good to the enemy as a Power, will be abandoned by general consent. Take, for example, the case of some of the whalers ruined by Semmes during the war. Not a few of them had sailed away from their coastwise homes long before war was declared; they had pursued their hardy trade with no care or interest for North or South; on their return, they had the ill luck to come across the track of the privateer, and their little hard-earned fortunes were given to the torch. "Historicus" says that no such incendiarism can be put down by international agreement; we believe, for the honor of civilization, that it can.

This present convention, for example, which General Grant proposes for the security of cable lines, in time of peace or war, against willful or wanton destruction or injury, seems to us as practicable as it is obviously desirable. These wires, it is true, can be used for the transmission of hostile intelligence in time of war; but the chances are that they will be equally beneficial, despite all precautions, to both belligerents. If the use of one ocean wire is shut off, that of another will remain open. Under the most peaceful guise of "Buy wheat" or "See A. B. at Paris," all sorts of contraband news will pass. It is folly to regard an ocean cable as exclusively the weapon of one Power, even though, as with the British line from Valentia to Heart's Content, that Power may land both ends on its own territory. And, on the other hand, the incalculable crippling of commerce that would result from cutting these wires, and the ruin of all schemes of ocean telegraphy—since men would as soon throw their money outright to the bottom of the sea as to sink it there in cables—make it imperative to do just what the President proposes, namely, to declare such vandalism an act of piracy, and as piracy to punish it.

There is a second feature in the proposed treaty which merits attention, namely, its suggestion that hereafter no exclusive concessions shall be made without the joint action of both Governments whose shores are to be connected, and that no governmental scrutiny of messages shall be enjoyed by the Power controlling either end of the cable. In making this recommendation, General Grant arrays himself with the commercial interests of the world, whose policy it is to relieve the conduits of commercial news and orders from the interference of political Powers. So far as concerns the demand for mutuality in concessions, it would seem to be founded on absolute equity; but the recent conduct of France in giving the French line a concession which excludes the capital and the citizens of the United States from competition, shows that this demand is needed. It is with much spirit that the President says, on this point, "I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption." We incline to think that Congress will give this matter a very prompt and decided settlement.

Government and the Importers.

There have been within the last three years three legal contests of great importance in this City between the Government and importers, the last of which was brought to a close in the United States District Court on Saturday, and resulted as each of the others had, in the failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict. All three of the trials involved the same question—whether the importers had fraudulently undervalued their goods on entering them at the Custom House. The first case concerned the importers of champagne, the second the importers of sherry wines, and this last the importers of ribbons; the amounts directly and indirectly involved being in every case very large. The cases were all the result of a plan, which was put in operation some years ago by the Treasury Department, viz., the dispatching of agents abroad to gain information in regard to the business of the importers. They have consequently all had some common features. The agent, Mr. Farwell, endeavored to put himself in communication with the various merchants in order to learn from them what their real prices were for their goods. In some cases he treated with them directly, under an assumed name, representing himself as a merchant proposing to deal for some other market than our own, and in other cases he wrote letters to them under an assumed name. In each of these cases he testified that prices were given him which were claimed to be higher than the values at which the goods were invoiced to this country, and on the strength of his information these suits were commenced. The evidence which he furnished was in each case enough to save the Government from entire defeat, but it was not strong enough to give it a complete victory.

There are some circumstances about the cases which go far to account for their result, or lack of result, rather. In the first place, the amounts involved have been very large, and it is not to be expected that juries of ordinary human nature would be as ready to inflict such heavy forfeitures as if they were lighter. Jurymen cannot be expected to be insensible to the fact that the Government would feel the loss of the expected forfeiture far less than the merchant would the loss of his goods. The sympathies of the jury in a case of forfeiture are more apt to be with the owner of the property.

Nor are these sympathies weakened by the fact that the main testimony in the cases to sustain the claim of forfeiture comes from informers, who are to share in the proceeds of the forfeiture. The evidence of informers is always weak, and it must be still more so where it appears that they had assumed false characters and written under assumed names. With all these elements of weakness in the Government's case, and with the evidence which the claimants were able to furnish, tending to show that the values which they had put upon their goods represented their actual cost to them, with a fair profit, it is certainly not a thing to be wondered at that some of the twelve men in each case declined to believe the story of the Government's witnesses.

We are, however, far from thinking that these proceedings, even with the result which they have had, have been unprofitable to the Government. If Government would save itself from constant frauds on the revenue, it must show itself not only stringent in the enforcement of the penalties of the law, but watchful to detect all infringements of it. Dishonesty is always watching to discover ways of evading the law. The officers of the law must bring shrewdness as well as honesty into exercise in enforcing it.

The effect of such seizures as these could hardly fail to deter dishonest importers from evasion of the law, for, as it is, the parties concerned have suffered heavy loss—enough to make them careful in future about putting higher prices upon their goods than they put in their invoices. The officers of the Government, perhaps, will see also the importance of placing themselves, if possible, on firmer ground than one of false names and decoy letters.

Storms, and How to Meet Them.

The fierce gale and snow storm with which Winter set in, on Monday, has already been made the subject of many meteorological statistics, whose only fault is that they come a day too late for warning or practical use. With the loss of life and property that accompanies these larger tempests, not only on the seashore but on the great lakes, is it not surprising that so little has ever been done in the science of storms, in the way of prediction and warning? With the telegraph outrunning storms by hours and sometimes days, it is only of late, comparatively, that we have received accurate weather reports, and even these are usually so meagre that little practical advantage is taken of them by the public in general. On the other hand, if, instead of learning barely the fact that a storm is raging in any place, we were in the habit of getting news when the storm began, how it began, and so on, we should know not only that it was coming, but could calculate its probable duration. But how rarely do we learn from a city which had made all haste to telegraph that it was having a storm, the fact that the storm has passed? Yet this is one of the precise points we want to know, in order to make our preparations.

Now, in England and France, a system of telegraphic precautions against storms has been carried already to considerable perfection, especially by Captain Fitz-Roy in the former country, and by Le Verrier in the latter. One remarkable example of the use of this system is related as happening six years ago, on the 2d of December. That day the Paris Observatory telegraphed to Toulon, Marseilles and other cities, that a severe storm was coming, with certain particulars for precaution. In Toulon, this dispatch was at once posted up everywhere, and the merchant vessels in the roadstead provided instantly against it, while the maritime prefecture directed all officers who were on shore to hasten on board their vessels. The heavens showed then no sign of the great fury of the coming storm, which burst upon the city four hours later. "Thanks to the precautions thus taken," says the official report, "there was no damage, no disaster to deplore." From Turin, (for the warning had been communicated at once to all the ports on the western coast of Italy,) the report was that the storm raged furiously, "but there was no damage done, the commandant of the port having had time to take all proper precautions."

A correspondent of the Chicago *Bureau*, in making the citations already alluded to, asks most pertinently why on the great lakes there should not be established a corps of observation, consisting of a professional meteorologist and competent assistants, located one in 200 or 300 miles, and furnished with extra facilities by telegraph companies for transmitting news and signs of coming storms, with particulars of their velocity, direction and estimated destructive power. Now it happens that some very clear data have been collected regarding the average velocity and direction of storms moving across the continent, in given latitudes or longitudes. Without particularizing these, it is enough to say that they are already sufficent to guide meteorologists to practical results.

Of course, as our contemporary says, there would be many failures and mistakes made, at first, in endeavoring to predict with too great accuracy, and from insufficient or deceptive data; but in the end there would not only be a decided gain to meteorology, but, what is far more important, there would be gains to commerce and humanity. It is only astonishing that, with the wondrous appliance of the telegraph so completely at man's disposal, he has not made a better use of it in averting the disasters which might otherwise be guarded against.

This sort of weather looks very pretty in pictures, but there are several things to which it is not favorable,—among others, to bad complexions and crowded streets. It is very well in its way to have "an old-fashioned" Christmas, but it is no slight inconvenience to have the chief thoroughfares of a great city knee deep in mud and slush for days together—as will certainly be the case soon if the authorities do not bestir themselves. As a general principle, the contractors wait until it is too late to do any good before beginning to work. If they carted the snow off before it melted they would find a great saving to themselves in the end. Let them try that plan for once. They have given the system of "letting things alone" a good chance, and we can't fare much worse under a more active and vigorous one.

Who are the idiots that are amusing themselves by breaking open letter boxes in all parts of the City? We might imagine that these astonishing persons, who are interested in other people's correspondence, are doing the mischief, but for the fact that the letters in the boxes are very seldom taken away. The pillars are broken open "for fun." A very little "fun" tickles some minds, but the man who can be amused by the joke of spoiling a letter box ought to be sent to cultivate a sense of the humorous in some asylum. The lower avenues are generally the scenes of these exploits. If the streets were better lit, all kinds of property, public and private, would be much safer than they are now. But then monopolists of one kind and another would not flourish as they do at present, and consequently we must be contented with the light of a candle, stuck in a dirty lamp, on the top of an iron post.

A writer in *Packard's Monthly* is not satisfied with the conditions under which young journalists are trained to their calling. They are, he says, constantly under orders to reflect opinions which are not their own, and, consequently, their "finest sensibilities are dulled." This sympathy is wasted. Journalists who are willing to write against their convictions are not in so much demand as the writer in *Packard* supposes. No editor voluntarily employs a man who goes to his work unwillingly, especially when there are numbers of willing hands at his command. Writers for the Press are like other people—they can always take their wares to the market which best suits their tastes. It is their own faults if they do uncongenial work. The trade of journalism has its drawbacks, perhaps, but it does not compel people to sell their souls as well as their brains.

Medical students in one part of London are to be relieved from the temptation to rifle churchyards for "subjects." The authorities of a large poor house have almost decided upon handing over to the various anatomical schools of the metropolis the bodies of unclaimed dead. The arrangement is that the bodies must be "taken away with due regard to decency, and interred, within a specified period, and with religious rites." No doubt even this proposition will seem revolting to some minds; but unless something of the kind is done, the medical men of the next generation will know nothing about practical anatomy, or they will be driven to learn it from stolen "subjects." Ignorant doctors are evils against which we ought to guard, especially as we have so many of that kind among us now.

The main difficulty of effecting any reforms in the Civil Service, lies in the opposition of politicians and others who want places for their friends. This is the cause of the breakdown in that system of "Consular pupils" from which so much was at one time expected. Every Secretary of State for some years past has seen the necessity of training up men very carefully for the diplomatic service. The "Consular Clerk act" of 1864 seemed to supply the requisite machinery. A correspondent gives us an instance of the manner in which this measure has been violated. The first set of clerks appointed after examination have nearly all been treated badly. One of them was in due time promoted to the post of Consul at Rotterdam, in strict accordance with the intentions of the act in question. He made special studies to fit him for his duties, and passed a rigorous examination. One day he was "removed from his post without cause to make room for a politician who desired a reward." It is impossible to regard this as anything but a gross breach of faith. We treat our really good civil servants worse than any other people in the world, and consequently, as a rule, we only get bad ones. The country is committed to a serious engagement, and then is made to break it, in defiance of justice or reason. Is this too small a subject to deserve the attention of the President and of Secretary Fish?

After all, Spain gravitates toward a Republic. The cable has brought the news that General Prim "shows a decided leaning in the direction of the Republican Party." It is his wisest policy. These futile efforts to find a King only tend to lower Spain in the eyes of the world. The representatives of the people have been crying to one and another, "Come and reign over us," and the invitation is always rejected. The only hope of the country is in a Republic, and Prim at last acknowledges the fact. Between this officer and many of his old friends a bitter antagonism has grown up, and he will probably be stimulated by his isolation to pursue an independent course. He might still have everything his own way if he would assiduously cultivate the Republican Party. He has at least made a beginning in this direction by casting off his old associates. He has also quarreled with the London *Times*. Apparently he will not be under anybody's thumb in future.

The resolutions of the Norfolk Board of Trade in favor of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Company signify a movement of great importance as regards the Southern States—one that, in connection with their other commercial projects and propositions, would tend to put new life into them and enable them to keep the marching step of the entire Union on the high road of prosperity. It is natural that the Southrons should wish to run their cotton and correspondence across the Atlantic on their own parallels of latitude, and at the same time get back directly the numbers of settlers that may be willing to emigrate from the Mediterranean regions to the congenial climate of the Southern States. But why cannot the South accomplish the object without looking to Washington for moneyed support?

New-England has not a monopoly of the "notions." Some of these reach us from the old countries, and there is one coming to us by last mail from Austria—a country which has grown wonderfully alert latterly, in many respects, being, evidently, like some other subjects, all the better for a good beating. This "notion" is a letter-sized Post Office card—price, a couple of kreutzers—on which a man writes any indifferent hasty message and then throws it into the nearest mail box—"only that and nothing more." The thing answers admirably in a great number of cases and would, we fancy, suit our people here, especially in the great cities. It would save all the time now devoted to squaring shoulders, folding, enveloping and kissing mucilage. But, on the other hand, it would mightily increase the work of the Post Office people.

Already there is trouble in India over the Duke of Edinburgh. That young Prince appears to be the Mother Carey's chicken of "high life." Wherever he goes there is a storm. It appears that Ceylon is preparing to spend about £21,000 on his reception, whereat the Indian Press generally howls. The general sentiment is that a Prince who makes money out of Parliament by "giving" presents to colonists is not worth spending £21,000 upon. We learn from the *Indian Daily News* (Calcutta) that the community there show no signs of enthusiasm over the approaching visit. "The time is not opportune," says our contemporary very plainly. These young gentlemen seem to be falling to a discount. It is almost a pity, because the humble taxpayer of Great Britain will have to bear the worst consequences.

Anxious mothers will do well to take note of a little incident which occurred the other day. One Mary Cronin, aged twelve months, was drowned in exactly three pints of water. It happened in this way: Mary was playing about the room during her mother's absence—a little girl was "minding" her—when she came across a common house pail. This stupendous curiosity naturally attracted the close attention of Mary. She gazed into the strange machine, and when her mother returned, some hours afterward, the poor child was found head downward in the pail—stone dead. There were only three pints of water in the vessel. The plan of leaving children in charge of each other seldom answers.

The *Tribune* did not interpolate any words into Mr. Beecher's speech. It is evident from Mr. Beecher's letter that the additions were made with his knowledge, or directly at his instigation. It will be time enough to discuss Mr. Beecher's present statements when McFarland's trial compels us once more to approach the subject.

We have received a number of letters on the Richardson-McFarland case, all of them containing harsh strictures on the clergymen and others concerned in the late marriage, but under present circumstances we must decline to publish them.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Lester Wallack repeated, at his theatre, last evening, two performances which have always been part of his repertory, but which had not been applauded this season. He acted *Viscount de Ligny* in "The Captain of the Watch," and *Woodcock*, in that character's "Little Game." Few of the frequenters of Wallack's have missed witnessing each of these amusing and finished personations, and to the larger number, therefore, the record of their repetition will suffice to give prominence to the opportunity now had of enjoying a delightful representation. For the playgoers who have not already seen the two pieces, however, (sparing the reader a review of such well-worn works,) it may be well to mention that while Mr. Wallack's embodiment of *Woodcock* is extremely comical, his delineation of *Viscount de Ligny* is one that could not be approached by the effort of any comedian on the American boards. In "Woodcock's Little Game" Mr. Wallack had (principally) the coöperation of Mr. Stoddart as *Swansdown*, and of Miss Mestayer, who acted *Mrs. Colonel Carver*. In the opening piece Mr. John Gilbert once more personated *Baron Vanderpotter*, and Miss Effie Germon *Katryn*. The bill to-night includes "Home" and "A Regular Fix."

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

M. Lefranc and Mme. de Briol sing in "Il Trovatore," at the Academy of Music, to-night. Friday, "Pipele" is to be produced for the first time in this country.

TELEGRAMS.

English Opinion on President Grant's Message.

Reported Resignation of the Entire French Cabinet.

Russian Intrigue in Dalmatia Discovered.

Destructive Fires in Philadelphia and Boston.

EUROPE.

President Grant's Message in England—Mr. Peabody's Remains—The Egyptian Cotton Crop.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Message of the President of the United States was transmitted by the Atlantic Telegraph last night and is published this morning. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in its comments on the reference to the *Alabama* claims, says: "The Americans are ready to accept an apology in lieu of all the damages they demand. But England cannot do more than she has already done. Time will amend American sensitiveness. Such events as the demonstrations in honor of Mr. PEABODY will tend to mitigate irritation." The *Gazette* concludes that the Message, on the whole, is friendly, and thinks the President's suggestion that new negotiations be entered upon to prevent similar troubles, will be approved in England.

The remains of Mr. PEABODY will be removed from Westminster Abbey to Her Majesty's ship *Monarch* on Friday next. The steamer will sail on the following Sunday, the 12th. A large Fenian amnesty meeting was held in Dublin last night. The usual speeches and resolutions were adopted. Everything passed off quietly. A delegation of merchants from Manchester, recently had an interview with the Viceroy of Egypt, who assured them that he was making extensive preparations to increase the cotton crop in Egypt. The yachts *Cambria* and *Faurette* were the first boats to pass through the Suez Canal after it was opened to commerce. An English company is being formed to complete telegraphic communication between England and China, by way of India, and extend it to Australia by means of submarine cables.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.—The Czar has granted a concession for the formation of a company, with the right to lay a submarine telegraph cable or cables from some point on the coast of Asiatic Russia, to establish telegraphic communication with China and Japan, the consent of the authorities of those countries having first been obtained.

The French Chamber—An Animated Debate—The Ministers Tender Their Resignation.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—In the Corps Legislatif today there was an animated debate. A member of the majority, in the course of his speech took occasion to defend the *coup d'état* of 1851. Opposition Deputies replied, expressing their disapproval. M. ROCHEFORT was particularly severe in his denunciations. The *Moniteur* announces that an extraordinary meeting of the Council of State was held yesterday, at the close of which all the Ministers tendered their resignations to the Emperor. The proprietors of the radical journal *Le Rappel* have been prosecuted on account of a libelous article on CHARLES HUGO, which recently appeared in its columns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Calcutta announces that the French Envoy in Annam has asked the authorities to cede to France the districts occupied by the French in that country.

The Dalmatian Revolt—Russian (?) Complicity.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—Austria demands the consent of the European Powers to cross the Turkish Territory, that she may reach Dalmatia by land, and extinguish the rebellion in that Province.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—It is again reported to-day that the Austrian Government has clear and overwhelming proof of the participation of Prussia (Russia?) in the recent Dalmatian insurrection.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Commercial Exchange Building in Philadelphia—Loss Over $250,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon, while the building of the Commercial Exchange Association was being lit up, a large chandelier in the upper hall fell, allowing an immense rush of gas, which took fire, and in a few seconds the whole structure was in flames. Nothing now remains of it except the walls and lower story, which was arched with masonry and was fire proof. The building was erected on the site of the old Penn Mansion, and was dedicated in March last, the festivities connected with the opening lasting two or three days, and winding up with a hop. The opening was attended by merchants from all parts of the country. The building cost $250,000. The lower story was occupied by the Tradesmen's National Bank, LOUIS AUDENRIED & Co., (coal shippers), the office of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, and a large number of cotton brokers and merchants. Being entirely apart from the surrounding buildings the fire did not spread. A large number of persons were in the building at the time and made narrow escapes, some of them leaping from the windows. An operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company escaped from a second-story window. The insurance on the building is $100,000.

Large Fire in Boston—Loss from $150,000 to $200,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—This evening two of the large buildings on Commercial Wharf, known as the Boston Flour Mills, were entirely destroyed by fire. A large quantity of wheat and flour was burned, and much valuable machinery was ruined. The mills were owned by MARSH & ETTING. The loss is estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000; insured in Western offices. The origin of the fire is unknown. The presence of the engines was much delayed by the snow.

Storehouses in Pittsfield, Me., Burned—A Church Fired—Narrow Escape of a Family.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—A fire at Pittsfield last night destroyed the storehouse of SYMONDS Brothers, containing $6,000 worth of bedsteads, and the storehouse of G. E. PARKS, containing hay and flour. The entire loss is $10,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7.—A tannery at Haverhill, N. H., owned by J. & F. B. CARRIER, was burned last night. The loss is $8,000; insured for $3,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The Congregational Church on Winthrop-street, Charlestown, was fired by an incendiary last night, and damaged to the extent of $1,500.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.—The residence of ALVIN JENCKES, on Broad-street, Central Falls, was destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock. The family narrowly escaped.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Dec. 7.—CLARK's stone block was burned last night. The total loss was $20,000. The insurance on the building and contents is about $12,000.

THE WEST.

The Japanese Prince—Explosion in a Paper Mill—Two Persons Killed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—A Japanese Prince and suite will leave here to-morrow for New-Brunswick. The court decides not to interfere in SANTIO's case. He will be hanged on Friday, for killing a young girl to whom he was attached. The rotary-bleacher paper mill, at Marseilles, Ill., exploded last evening, demolishing the building and killing Mrs. McDONALD and Mrs. WILSON, and injuring JAMES C. BRATTON and Mrs. THOMPSON, and several others.

THE EAST.

Municipal Elections—Democratic Mayors in Springfield and Lawrence—Other Matters.

BOSTON, Dec. 7. H. R. HARDING was elected Mayor of Cambridge, yesterday, by 377 plurality, over WELCH. At Chelsea, Mayor FORSYTH was reëlected without opposition. The preliminary examination of FRANK E. BOWERS and JAMES E. RICKER, arrested for the murder and robbery of NATHANIEL LORD, in Peabody, resulted in fully committing them for trial. A young man, giving his address as JOHN B. BENNETT, Long Branch, Monmouth County, N. J., *alias* JOHN GREGORY, was arrested last night charged with being a hotel room robber and entry thief. In the lock-up he made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by hanging.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 7.—WILLIAM L. SMITH, the Democratic and Workingmen's candidate, was elected Mayor yesterday by 242 majority. The Republicans have a majority in each branch of the City Council, and A. T. FOLSOM (Republican) is reëlected City Clerk and Treasurer.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 7.—MELVIN, Democrat, was yesterday elected Mayor of this city. The Council is about equally divided.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 7.—H. R. WHITTER, Republican, was yesterday elected Mayor of this city by a large majority.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Steamboat Sunk—Wrecks on the Coast—Several Lives Lost.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 7.—The Red River packet steamer *Richmond* struck a sawyer twelve miles below here on the 2d inst., and sunk. The steamer is a total loss. She was one of the best boats in this river trade. A small part of her freight was saved by a passing steamer. No lives lost.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—The schooner *E. C. Morrison*, of Eastport, from Portsmouth for Portland, was abandoned off Cushing's Island on Saturday night. The crew was picked up by a passing vessel. The schooner has been brought into this port. She is uninjured except in the rigging. The schooner *Mary Alice*, of Lincolnville, from New-York for Portland, went ashore on Trundy's Reef Saturday night. The Captain, JOHN C. PERRY, and two seamen, EUGENE DE CLARO and ROBERT PENDLETON, were drowned. The remainder of the crew were saved on Sunday morning, after clinging in the rigging all night. The wreckers have stripped the vessel, but the hull will be a total loss.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 7.—The brig *John Lewis*, of this port, bound for Cuba, was totally lost on the night of the 1st inst. Her crew was saved.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Meeting and Organization of the California Legislature—Chinese Testimony in Court—The Alaska Liquor Traffic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The California Legislature met to-day, and, after the swearing in of the new members, adjourned till tomorrow. Both Houses held caucuses to-night. Judge PROVINES, of the Police Court, who has heretofore refused Chinese testimony, to-day decided that the State law excluding it conflicts with the Fourteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. It is stated that the liquor traffic of Alaska is monopolized by the United States army sutlers. The Chamber of Commerce of this city having met to consider the matter, determined to memorialize Congress to either prohibit the importation of liquor into Alaska altogether, or to extend the privilege to all persons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Mayor SELBY and the new county officers assumed their duties yesterday. The Mayor's message to the Board of Supervisors is favorably commented upon. The California Associated Press published the President's Message in full this morning. The Coroner's jury in the case of Dr. BUSENIUS rendered a verdict that the deceased "came to his death by the explosion of nitro-glycerine at the Giant Powder Works. The cause of the explosion i unknown." At the Democratic legislative caucus last night E. J. LEWIS, of Tehama County, was nominated President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and GEORGE H. ROGERS, of San Francisco, Speaker of the House.

The Legislature organized to-day. The nominees of the Democratic caucus were duly elected and installed in their offices. Another expedition sailed to-day in search of the distressed ship *Orion*. The Captain of a schooner, which has just arrived here, reports that he saw rockets and blue lights burning in the night time off Monterey Bay. They are believed to have been signals from the *Orion*. The conduct of the Captain of the ship *Arkwright* in not rendering assistance and promptly reporting the *Orion* on his arrival is strongly condemned. The city Press generally comment favorably on the President's Message. Twenty-three cargoes of wheat were shipped to England from this port during the month of November. The total exports the same month were 551,748 sacks of wheat and 37,000 barrels of flour.

SOUTHERN LEGISLATURES.

Tennessee—The Common Schools—Legislative Matters in Alabama—The North Carolina Bond Frauds—The Kentucky Senatorship.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 7.—Governor SENTER today, sent a message to the Legislature, stating that there are six hundred and six convicts in the Penitentiary; that said institution is $80,000 in debt, and that it cannot now purchase the necessary supplies of provisions for its wants. The subject of common schools occupied the attention of the House to-day. A proposition to abolish the present system, to adopt the county system and return to that of 1860 were discussed without definite action.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7.—In the Senate a memorial from the Board of Regents of the State University was read. It asked heavy donations from the State, and acknowledged that the University as at present controlled has not been a success, and that in consequence of the enemies of the present Faculty only thirty pupils were in attendance. Owing to the sickness of the presiding officer a President of the Senate *pro tem.* was elected. Mr. ROYAL (negro, and the only one in the Senate,) nominated Mr. WORTHY, the only Democratic Senator. Mr. WORTHY declined, and nominated and voted for Mr. ROYAL. Mr. BARR, late Surveyor-General of Ohio, was elected. A bill was introduced to divide the State into four Judicial Districts, Court to be held twice a year by the Circuit Judges of the different Circuits, similar to the circuit system of the United States. The Common School bill, which provides for taxing property holders to build schoolhouses and to pay teachers, was discussed. In the House, resolutions were passed asking why teachers of public schools had not been paid. Some members asserted that the Superintendent had stolen the money, while some others state that the money never got to the Superintendent's hands. A bill was reported favorably to abolish the City Court of Selma, and also to revise and republish and digest all the laws of the State.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 7.—The House to-day rescinded the resolution sending a committee to New-York to investigate the frauds in the sale of North Carolina bonds. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and summoned the Superintendent of Public Works and the Treasurer. The former appeared and was examined, but the latter declined to appear. The House adjourned without doing anything definite.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—The election for United States Senator from Kentucky to succeed T. C. McCREERY, takes place on Tuesday, the 14th inst. The most prominent candidates are Congressman J. S. GOLLADY, Governor STEVENSON, R. C. WINTERSMITH, and the present incumbent. The chances of Mr. McCREERY appear to be uppermost.

A MINERS' STRIKE.

Quartz Miners in Montana Out—Armed Resistance to the Sheriff—The Company Yield.

HELENA, Montana, Dec. 7.—Yesterday the quartz miners of the Columbia Mining Company at Unionville struck, on account of the reduction of wages. New men were set at work, but were driven off by the strikers. Five of the strikers were arrested by the Sheriff, but they were instantly rescued by their friends. This morning every miner in the district, some 300 or 400, struck and armed themselves against the Sheriff. The latter collected a posse of about 400 citizens and proceeded to Unionville, this afternoon, but the Mining Company acceded to the demands of the strikers, who then gave themselves up, and were discharged.

CANADA.

The Red River Revolt—How Fort Garry was Captured.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says that a gentleman in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, just arrived there, publishes a statement in the St. Paul papers that the reported complicity of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Red River rebellion is false; that, on the contrary, the Company have protested strongly against the doings of REALL and his adherents, and have repeatedly tried to impress on the insurgents the necessity of their withdrawing. It is difficult to ascertain the number of men under arms, but many of the insurgents have returned to their native life company. They knew nothing concerning the conspiracy to capture Fort Garry, and were unprepared to meet it. Had Governor McTAVISH been in his usual health, the fort would probably not have been captured by the insurgents.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 7.—JOHN S. RICHARDS and B. CAULDWELL have been arrested in connection with the Treasury frauds in New-York. Application has been made for their extradition. The case stands adjourned till Friday.

INDIAN BARBARITIES.

A General Rising in Montana—Murders of Whites—Shocking Barbarities.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—Important news reached Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN's headquarters to-day concerning Indian depredations in Montana Territory. It appears the Blackfeet Indians, who are very numerous in that Territory, have left their reservations, organized into mounted parties, and are robbing and murdering white citizens in the most shocking and barbarous manner. A mass meeting of citizens of the Territory was recently held at Helena, at which communications were prepared and addressed to General HANCOCK, commanding the Department of Dakota, and a committee of prominent citizens deputized to convey the document to the General at St. Paul. The address sets forth in detail the sufferings of the white settlers at the hands of the Indians, and asks that the people of the Territory be allowed to raise among themselves a sufficient force of mounted troops to protect their towns and settlements, and chastise the marauding savages as they deserve. The Grand Jury of the Territory, composed of the best citizens, have also prepared a report setting forth the same facts, and sent it to General HANCOCK.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of Melady in Canada—John Fields Hanged in Williamsport, Penn.—The Man and His Crime.

GODERICH, Dec. 7.—NICHOLAS M. MELADY, who murdered his father and stepmother about nine months ago, was hanged this morning at 8:30 o'clock. It is said he left a written confession of his crime.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 7.—JOHN FIELDS, who murdered his brother-in-law, GEORGE MATHEWS, in Cascade Township, on the 18th of last May, was executed in the jail yard at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day. FIELDS was about 50 years of age. He was born in London, and his parents and sister still reside there. He has a wife and seven children, residing in Lycoming County. He has one brother living, who also resides in this country, and has visited JOHN since his imprisonment.

HISSTORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

JOHN FIELDS and GEORGE MATHEWS, the former the murderer and the latter the victim, were brothers-in-law, Mrs. FIELDS being a sister of MATHEWS. Both had their homes in Cascade Township, Lycoming County, Penn., about two miles apart. Together had they, during the Winter of 1868-9, cut and put on the Northern Central Railroad cross ties and cord wood. On the 18th of May, 1869, the Railroad Company took up the wooden ties, and FIELDS and MATHEWS both sent their wives to receive the money due them for their Winter's labor. Upon the separation of the wives, to go to their respective homes, Mrs. MATHEWS gave Mrs. FIELDS a portion of the money, saying: "I will give you $25, and let the men fix it between them." Mrs. FIELDS, after her return home gave her husband the money. FIELDS immediately fell into a terrible passion and threatened to kill his wife for not bringing more money, who to appease his wrath, went to the residence of her brother and persuaded him to go to her husband and endeavor to settle the matter. When MATHEWS arrived at FIELDS' residence, he found him cutting potatoes for the Spring planting. FIELDS demanded one-half the money received for the railroad ties, but MATHEWS declined paying it, as the timber had been cut off his own land; at the same time he tendered to FIELDS the amount that was due him, $5 or thereabouts less than FIELDS demanded. At this juncture FIELDS became terribly enraged, exclaiming, "I'll fix that for you," and, seizing a large double-bitted ax close at hand, struck MATHEWS on the left side of his head, producing a fearful and eventually fatal wound two and three-fourth inches above the eye, five inches long and one and one-half inches deep. FIELDS then rushed toward his wife, threatening to kill her. She rushed from the house, screaming for help, and escaped. A neighbor, Mr. BATEMAN, hearing the cry for help, went over, accompanied by his wife, and found MATHEWS lying on his side, bleeding profusely from the wound in his head, and crying out in his agony, "I will die, oh! my poor wife and children!"

Horror-struck, BATEMAN and his wife rushed to the assistance of the wounded man, at the same time saying to FIELDS: "Oh, JOHN, why did you do this?" which elicited from the monster the savage reply: "Shut up, or I'll fix you in the same way," and went on with his potato cutting. BATEMAN, undaunted by threats, called to FIELDS' children to bring some water and cloths, in order that he might bind up MATHEWS' wound. FIELDS, upon hearing him make this request, jumped up, saying to the children: "Don't you leave your work, or I'll come and cut your bloody heads off." Then turning to BATEMAN said: "Take that bloody bugger out of this," and started off to plant potatoes.

Through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. BATEMAN, the wounded man was conveyed to his home, accompanied by his sister, the wretched wife of FIELDS. After nightfall, FIELDS compelled two of his children to go to the house of MATHEWS, distance about two miles, to tell their mother to "come home, or he would come and kick her home." Failing in his purpose, as she refused to obey his commands, he started for MATHEW's house, but upon arriving there and looking through the window upon a large number of men who were present, concluded that it would not be safe for him to enter, and returned home, without molesting his wife.

On the same evening, about 9 o'clock, he went to the house of Mr. SAMUEL BODINE, informed him of the affair, and wanted them to send for a physician to attend to his brother-in-law. A messenger was immediately sent to Dr. THOS. LYON, at Cogan Station, a distance of twenty miles, and on the next morning, the doctor accompanied by Esquire BODINE and Constable CHARLES GRAY, went to MATHEWS' residence, and dressed the wound. They then started off to arrest FIELDS, Dr. LYON providing the Constable with a pocket revolver. They found FIELDS in a field plowing, and as they approached him he moved off and went into the house. When they entered the house, FIELDS was sitting on a half-bushel measure, in the kitchen. The Constable walked up to him, and tapping him upon the shoulder, said: "You are my prisoner," whereupon FIELDS snatched up an ax as he sprung from his seat, exclaiming at the same time, "By G—d! I'm your man," and made a furious attack upon GRAY, the Constable, inflicting some terrible but not fatal wounds. After this attack upon the Constable, FIELDS rushed out of the house and escaped into the woods, wandering about and hiding in various places for two weeks, when he returned to his home and was arrested by several strong and determined men. He was arrested on the 31st of May, and lodged in Lycoming County Prison at Williamsport. On the next day GEORGE MATHEWS, his victim, died, leaving a wife and three children to mourn his untimely end. He was about 36 years of age.

A REPORT FROM FIELDS' SPIRITUAL ADVISER.

10 A. M.—The following interesting statement, from Rev. Mr. PARET, has just been furnished to your correspondent for publication:

RECTORY OF CHRIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 7, 1869.—In answer to your request for information concerning JOHN FIELDS, I am at liberty to gave but few words. I have good reason to believe that he has given me his entire confidence. He has made no special confession, but at all times has freely acknowledged the killing of MATHEWS; pleading only that it was done in the sudden rage of a furious anger, and without deliberate intention. He has seemed fully to realize the greatness of his crime in the sight of God; has given himself since his trial almost entirely to prayer and prayerful thought, and has seemed to be deeply and earnestly penitent, but withal very quietly and humbly so. His own requests limits me to this brief statement.

[Signed] WM. PARET.

Another Tragedy in Pennsylvania—An Old Man and His Wife Murdered and Their Home Burned.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, Dec. 7.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in the village of Greenville, Penn., an aged couple named VANDUSEN were foully murdered and their home burned to ashes, with their bodies in it. They were known to have a large amount of gold on their premises, some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars, and the universal belief of the neighbors is that they were robbed, murdered, and the house then set on fire to conceal the crime. When the fire had done its worst the body of Mrs. VANDUSEN was found still in bed, though then in the cellar—that of her husband in the hall. That they should have been separated in this manner at such a time seems strange. Moreover the neighbors found the back door and a back window open, which proves at once that burglars had been in the house. A large jack knife, with the blade open, was also found in the ruins. The bodies were so far consumed as to preclude the possibility of determining any marks of violence. On Saturday the old man, frightened, no doubt, at the decline in gold, was in town offering to sell off the precious metal, thus inevitably advertising his tempting possession—$36,000 in gold—in a farmhouse in a quiet country town.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

Later Returns from Texas—Hamilton Probably Elected.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—The Counties of McLennan, Fort Bend, Walker, Bexar, Washington, Hill, Colorado, Montgomery, Brazoria, Bastrop, Grimes, Jackson, Victoria, Travis, Bowie and Cass give DAVIS an aggregate majority of 6,822.

The Counties of Bell, Ellis, Falls, Coryell, Williamson, Hays and Cauldwell give HAMILTON an aggregate majority of 2,048. McLennan County was before unofficially reported to have gone for HAMILTON.

SHREVEPORT, La., Dec. 7.—Election returns from Eastern Texas indicate a majority for HAMILTON.

The Susquehanna War—Continuation of the Suit at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The trial of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad suit was resumed this morning.

William C. Van Alstne, bookkeeper in the railroad office, was examined as to the proceedings of the election and as to the transfer of stock made by the Ramsey Party.

William J. Sherman, keeper of a restaurant at Albany, testified that thirty or forty hard-looking men were brought to him on the morning of the railroad election to breakfast. They were brought by one Mangham, who said they were good voters.

S. H. Foster, depot master at Albany, testified that a large number of men came up from New-York on the train on the day of the election, and he described three as having blackened eyes and some had their arms in slings.

Joseph Clinton testified that he rented to Mangham a room in his restaurant at Albany, for which he paid $10.

Other witnesses testified as to the character and appearance of the men who attended the election on Sept. 7 and voted the Fisk and Gould tickets.

The case for RAMSEY & Co. was closed at 4 o'clock, and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD opened the case for the Fisk Party.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 7.—A mail train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, while standing this morning at the station, was run into by a freight train, and three coaches, two freight cars and the engine smashed. A brakeman on the freight train named BENJAMIN SANDSBURY was killed, and HENRY MEKIN, a peddler, mortally wounded.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 7.—At a meeting of operatives last night a determination was manifested to continue the strike.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Last night MIKE McCOOLE and TOM KELLY gave GEO. C. DOUGLASS, the correspondent of the New-York *Clipper*, and EDWARD GALLEN, a friend of his, a terrible beating in the saloon of the former, for strictures on McCOOLE and KELLY in DOUGLASS' letters. The bruisers have been arrested.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.—JOHN BLIGH'S Narragansett Brewery, in this city, was seized yesterday by General AMES, for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—CHARLES WOGFHART, a carpet weaver, cut the arteries in both his arms, last night, with a small pocket knife, and died in a few minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—A large dry goods jobbing house and a shipping broker are reported as having failed.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 7.—The last bench of a bridge in course of construction near this city fell in being raised to-day, carrying with it the whole bridge and eleven men, five of whom were injured.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Colonel ALEXANDER, the absconding bogus Treasury agent, is sojourning at Windsor, Canada. The Custom House now has a supply of water, a compromise having been effected with the Water Works Department.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 7.—The Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County to-day overruled the motion of the Credit Mobilier of America for a new trial.

HUDSON, N.Y., Dec. 7.—The charter election to-day resulted in the reëlection of THEODORE SNYDER, Democrat, for Recorder, and the Democratic city ticket. Of the Aldermen, the Republicans elected two and the Democrats two.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 7.—The British steamer *East Indian* arrived here to-day from Aspinwall, Nov. 25. She brings reports of rich gold discoveries in the District of Chantaiaes, Nicaragua, by a party of Englishmen. The aggregate weight of the nuggets already taken out is said to be about 200 pounds.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—A young man calling himself Colonel JAMES HARDING, said to be a noted swindler and forger, was arrested here to-day, who is said to have escaped from two prisons. He is held to await the action of the authorities of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 7.—The members of the National Board were entertained by the Norfolk Board of Trade at a sumptuous banquet this evening.

THE SNOW STORM.

Good Sleighing—Effects of the Gale at Sea—Vessels Wrecked and Men Drowned.

The snowy mantle which covered the City yesterday morning was hailed with gladness by thousands, who availed themselves of its presence to indulge in the luxury of sleigh riding. In the upper portions of the City the bells made the air resonant with their cheerful "tintinabulation," and the "belles," who were out in force, accompanied by their male escorts, enjoyed to the full the pleasing sensation of scudding along in elegant turnouts behind fast and mettlesome steeds. Central Park, Madison, Fifth and Lexington avenues were throughout the day alive with parties of merry riders, and far into the night the sound of sleigh bells, now near, now distant, told the fact that there were many who had not yet tired of the sport. The travel by street car and omnibus was considerably impeded, especially during the morning, and on all the routes double teams were attached to each car. The absence of stage sleighs, which were so much in vogue in "the days of long ago," whenever a snow-fall warranted their being brought out, detracts materially from the general hilarity that once was a distinguishing feature of Broadway in Winter, and was greatly regretted yesterday, especially by those to whom reminiscences of the olden times are always pleasant.

THE STORM AT SEA.

During the gale on Monday night the brig *Annandale*, laden with coals, from Philadelphia to Boston, was driven ashore on Squan Beach. Her decks were under water, her spars gone, and the Captain and one man were swept overboard and drowned. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, hearing of the disaster, yesterday morning dispatched the steamer *Rescue* to her assistance. The latest advices say that she has bilged, and will probably become a total loss.

At Townsend Inlet the schooner *Willie Mowe*, from Eastport, bound to Philadelphia, was ashore and full of water. Her cargo is being discharged upon the beach, but no hopes of saving the vessel are entertained. Another schooner, *B. W. Dillon*, laden with coal, will probably be got off by Captain BROWN, the above Company's agent, who has been sent to the scene of disaster in the steamer *Yankee*.

A Captain who arrived in this port yesterday reports having seen a fleet of vessels, among which was a large clipper, name unknown, off Fire Island, at the commencement of the gale. None of them have arrived here yet. The clipper ship, he said, tacked to the southward, in company with the brig *Annandale*, before she went ashore. Since then nothing has been heard of her.

The schooner *Saxon*, reported last week as having been run down at sea and afterward picked up by the pilot boat *Charlotte*, was abandoned by that vessel off Barnegat, and left to the mercy of the waves.

The steamship *Manhattan*, from Charleston, was detained off the bar six hours by the storm.

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN.

The ordinary means of travel in Brooklyn was very much impeded by the heavy fall of snow on Monday evening, and in some places the railroad tracks were so thoroughly banked with drift-snow that the persons in charge of the tracks found it impossible to keep them clear, until the wind had somewhat subsided. On all the routes of railroad travel cars were running throughout yesterday with double teams of horses. The newly-paved avenues presented fine thoroughfares for sleighing, and hundreds of citizens took advantage of the opportunity thus furnished. Bedford-avenue throughout was a pleasant field of operations, and last night the tinkling sleigh bells in the distance gave token that sport was abundant, and that whatever the inconveniences resulting from the snow storm, there was no lack of joy and merriment. By this afternoon the railroads are expected to be in regular working order.

The storm on Long Island was everywhere very severe. All the trains on the different lines were behind time. Conductor SHERWOOD and his baggage master, on the Long Island Railroad, had their feet frozen, and one of the brakemen on the same train was scalded slightly.

The Storm in the Country.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 7.—The first severe snow storm of the season occurred last night. It snowed all night, and a violent wind has drifted it badly. All the trains are late to-day. A foot of snow has fallen.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—No serious marine disasters have resulted from the storm as far as known. The schooner *Ocean Star*, of Halifax, for Boston, is ashore on Nantucket Beach. The crew are safe. The steamer *Marathon*, from Liverpool Nov. 23, arrived here at noon to-day. The steamer *Roman*, from Philadelphia, has also arrived. The trains are considerably delayed by snow. The New-York mail train due this morning, was at Palmer at 10 o'clock this morning. The weather is clear and the delays on all the roads will be promptly overcome.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The canals are practically closed for the season. About 115 boats are frozen in between West Troy and Sprakers' Basin, one-half of which are loaded with grain, consisting of wheat, oats and barley, the balance being loaded with lumber. The snow storm continued till a late hour last night. About six inches of snow fell, and the sleighing is excellent. The trains on some of the railroads were detained. The People's line of steamers, and one or two tows, left the city early yesterday for New-York. No boat from New-York has arrived this morning.

The river here is skimmed over with such strong ice that the ferry boat to-day was five hours crossing. A number of boats destined for New-York, loaded here, have been frozen in.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7.—A driving snow storm prevailed here last night, and there is a little sleighing to-day. The weather is clear and moderate.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—Considerable snow has fallen here, and the drifts are very deep.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The snow storm ceased early this morning. About one foot has fallen.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 7.—Advices from the north shore report the harbors all closed by ice.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 7.—The river there is full of floating ice. The *Dean Richmond* and *Connecticut*, both passed here to-day going south. The latter was caught in the ice and lost several hours' time. The weather to-night is clear and cold.

Kings County Republican General Committee—Assessor Allaben Charged with Infidelity to His Party.

After transacting some routine business last evening, the Kings County Republican General Committee was entertained by a lively debate, which was occasioned by Hon. SAMUEL T. MADDOX introducing, in Executive Session, a preamble and resolutions, censuring Assessor ALLABEN for deserting the Republican banner in the recent election, and for working himself, and through others, whom he controlled, against the Republican ticket and for the Democratic ticket. The resolutions set forth that Mr. ALLABEN did not have the confidence of the Republicans of Kings County, was unworthy of their confidence anywhere, and was not entitled to the confidence of the authorities at Washington.

This was the signal for an earnest and angry discussion, which, as it progressed, waxed hotter and hotter.

Mr. ALLABEN, in reply to the charges made in the preamble and resolutions, said he defied any man to prove that he had worked against his party, or that he had in any way done anything to advance the interests of the Democracy. Even when his own brother, a Democrat, was candidate for office, he did not vote for him. He loudly, distinctly, emphatically pronounced and declared the charges made in the resolutions under consideration to be false and without foundation. He defied any member of that Committee to show successfully that he had not in his office as Assessor used all his influence for the best interests of the Republican Party.

Mr. MADDOX, and several other gentlemen, followed in speeches, in the course of which they specified various charges against the gentleman alluded to in the resolutions. The subject was still under consideration at a late hour.

In the early part of the meeting it was resolved to hold the primaries, for the election of delegates to the next General Committee, on the evening of the 29th inst.

St. Ann's Bazaar, Brooklyn.

The Bazaar at St. Ann's schoolroom, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, which opened last evening, was the most brilliant affair of the kind ever attempted on the Brooklyn Heights. The immense hall is fitted up in fairy style. There are alcoves for embroidery, coffee, books, flowers, fruits, nursery, lunch, china, glass, bronze varieties, worsted work, a country store, a temple of fortune, a grotto, a divan, an old curiosity shop, and there are other things of rare interest not in alcoves; to each a separate Committee of ladies, and each Committee resolute upon excelling every other in regard to the amount to be raised toward the one general fund. The *Bazaar Bulletin* is issued daily; it has a numerous editorial staff, a corps of excellent printers, and a capital press; its columns are full of interesting items. Everything which Christian genius could bring to the work of making up a combination of first-rate articles at reasonable prices and of infinite variety is concentrated at the Bazaar, the whole machinery grandly and handsomely impelled by the rector of the Church, Rev. Dr. SCHENCK. The object of the Bazaar is to raise funds for furnishing out the schoolroom for Sunday School purposes, and to furnish a library for the parish and to keep the parish reading room well stocked with such periodical literature as shall not be inimical to Christianity. That these objects will be fully attained there cannot be the slightest room for doubting in view of the great enthusiasm which characterized the opening. All the fairness, beauty and worth of Brooklyn Heights appear to be determined to have a share in St. Ann's Bazaar. It is a grand thing and is appreciated accordingly. It will be open every afternoon and evening for a week.

The History of Music—Another Lecture in the Course by Professor Ritter.

Professor FREDERICK L. RITTER delivered the third of his course of lectures on the "History of Music," last evening, at WEBER's rooms, Fifth-avenue and West Sixteenth-street. His theme was "The Opera, from 1600 to the Death of GLUCK in 1787." The lecturer began by alluding to the miracle plays, or "moralities," as they were termed, which, in the early ages of Christianity, after persecution by the Pagans had ceased, were employed to imbue the popular mind with a knowledge of Scriptural history, and which were the foundation of musical drama. Subsequently the old Greek plays were put on the stage with more or less musical accompaniment. It was found, however, that the contrapointal chant then in vogue did not answer the purpose of aiding to portray the ideas of the Greek authors, and this means of aiding in giving expression to the sentiments embodied in those productions was afterward greatly improved upon. The house of the Medici, in Florence, was a great patron of the musical drama in its early days, and a decided impetus was given to this art by Pope CLEMENT VII., who called to Rome BARTI, who had distinguished himself in this style of composition, and made him his *maestro*. Among the earliest efforts in an operatic direction was a dialogue written by the father of GALILEO, the astronomer, in which ancient and the then modern music are compared, and a harsh criticism passed on the latter. The madrigals were then in vogue, and efforts to interpret the ideas of the poems occupied much of the time of the composers of that time. AMELIO DEL CAVALIARE brought out two pastorals in 1590, followed by others in 1595. These were well received; but the great desire was to get musical expression to the ideas contained in the Greek plays. The first accounts we have of *recitativo* are concerning "Daphne," which was produced at the palace of Corsi in Rome. This innovation was applauded, though, like all the operatic works of that era, its style was purely musical declamation. The orchestra was placed behind the scenes, and the only part of it which has the semblance of an *aria* is a strain of fifteen bars arranged for three flutes. MONTEVERDE, born in 1568, who was chapel master at Mantua, brought out three works for stage representation, "Orpheo," "Il Ballo" and "Ariana." The opera originated in Italy, and was being continually improved. Thence it found its way all over Europe, being first exclusively performed for the amusement of royal courts. Cardinal MASARAN was its patron, and introduced it into France, and HANDEL first put it on the English stage. It is in oratorio, however, that HANDEL's fame will be handed down through the generations. CHRISTOPHER GLUCK, a Bohemian, born in 1714, is to be credited with having brought opera to perfection. In 1762 he produced "Orpheo" at Vienna, and "Alceste" in 1766—both his own creations. He established French opera in Paris, while HANDEL did the same thing in England. PICINI was GLUCK's great opponent, and stoutly upheld Italian opera against GLUCK's French productions. The works of PICINI are forgotten, but those of GLUCK still live.

Navy Yard Intelligence—The Roanoke Ordered to be in Readiness for Service Immediately.

An order has been issued by Admiral GODON to the workmen in the Navy Yard, to get the *Roanoke* in readiness for service immediately—meaning within five days. The consequence is that workmen in all the departments necessary to complete the preparations of this vessel for sea, are at work night and day to accomplish the task specified by the order.

The steamer *Tallapoosa*, which arrived here last Saturday from Washington, was on Monday loading with guns for her return trip. She had taken a 100-pounder pivot gun successfully. In the evening, while the snow storm raged, the lighter, which had on board still another pivot gun, sunk, a catastrophe for which there was no kind of preparation.

At present everything is activity in the yard.

LATEST FROM THE LADIES.—Since the introduction of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, ladies who formerly used dyes, are universally abandoning them. They find the new article so harmless, so clean and pure, so pleasant to the senses, and withal so superior as a means of renewing the original color, that they absolutely shudder when they think of the filthy stuff they once used.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

LITTELL—BROWN.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 2, in the North Reformed Church, by Rev. Chas. E. Hart, assisted by Rev. H. DuBois, Rev. WM. H. LITTELL, of Setauket, L. I., to Miss JULIA B. BROWN, of the former place.

REILLY—CLARKE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Father Kane, FRANCIS A. REILLY to MARY R. CLARKE, both of this City.

TAYLOR—GAULT.—In Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. F. Elder, ISAAC H. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chicago, to Miss JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of Geo. Gault, Esq.

DIED.

BOORAEM.—On Monday, Dec. 6, 1869, NICHOLAS BOORAEM, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 71 Church-st., New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CARPENTER.—At Harrison, Westchester County, GEORGE W. CARPENTER, son of the late John and Sally Carpenter, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

CLARK.—On Sunday, Dec. 5, Mrs. SUSAN CLARK, aged 77 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, James J. A. Bruce, and of her sons-in-law, Samuel L. Caverly, Jacob Hyatt and John W. Ritch, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, corner of 5th and South 5th sts., Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

COE.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Rev. SAMUEL GOODRICH COE, aged 50 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, No. 132 Temple-st., New-Haven, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

DE VEAU.—On Monday, Dec. 6, 1869, DANIEL DE VEAU, aged 65 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 130 Allen-st., on Wednesday, at 2½ P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment on Thursday morning. Train leaves corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 9 A. M.

HOLMES.—At Harlem, on Sunday, Dec. 5, after a short illness, SAMUEL E. HOLMES, aged 38 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

IRELAND.—At Amityville, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 6, SAMUEL IRELAND, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Thursday morning, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Roosevelt-st. Ferry at 8:45 A. M.; returns from Amityville at 2:38 P. M.

JONES.—At Oneida, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 4, MARY, daughter of Abijah M. and Elizabeth Jones, of Wilton, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Congregational Church in Wilton this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KINE.—On Monday morning, Dec. 6, HENRY A. KINE, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 257 West 12th-st.

MILLS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1869, FANNIE, daughter of the late S. H. Mills.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSTRANDER.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 7, Mrs. SUSAN C. OSTRANDER, the beloved wife of Isaac Ostrander.

Funeral from Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 1 o'clock.

THOMAS.—At his residence in Chippewa, Ontario, on Sunday, Nov. 28, 1869, at 1 o'clock, JOHN THOMAS, in the 76th year of his age.

WARD.—On Monday, Dec. 6, of pneumonia, ELIJAH WARD, in the 22d year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, East Chester, this (Wednesday) morning. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon Depot for the 9 A. M. New-Haven train from New-York.

WESLEY.—In Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 6, at the residence of her son, G. W. Wesley, Mrs. MARY B. WESLEY, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Summerfield M. E. Church, Port Chester. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Buffalo and Worcester Spy (Mass.) papers please copy.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL M. AND M. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

Whereas, The Board of Directors of the Central Coal Company of Allegheny County, Maryland, have heard with sincere sorrow of the death of JOHN L. ROGERS, Esq., and are desirous of testifying their sense of the bereavement they have sustained, and of recording their appreciation of the many virtues of their late colleague; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. ROGERS we have lost one whose wise counsel and unfailing interest have been of incalculable benefit to the corporation which we represent.

Resolved, That, in common with his many friends in the community, we mourn a Providence which separates us from one who, in business life, presented an example of the most pure and scrupulous integrity; who adorned the social circle equally by his cultivated intellect and by his gentle and unobtrusive manners, and who crowned the attractions of a virtuous life by the higher dignity of a faithful and eminent profession of the Christian faith.

Resolved, That we ask the privilege of tendering to his bereaved family the assurance of our respectful and heartfelt sympathy in their tribulation.

HARRY CONRAD, President.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF TREASURE HILL,
WHITE PINE MINING DISTRICT, NEVADA.
Compiled from actual survey by William Hammond Hall and Edmund F. Dickens, Civil Engineers, accompanied with a Key.
Price, mounted on rollers, $50 00. Only one hundred copies issued. For sale by
D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 23 Murray-st.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BOOKS for libraries, for presents and for every day reading, in every department of literature; together with fashionable STATIONERY of unsurpassed taste and excellence. * * At the elegant new store of CARLETON, Publisher, Madison-square and 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Contrary to all established customs, business at the Salesroom yesterday was decidedly brisk. Election day is generally very quiet. It is presumed that some few buyers, at least, are interested in the success of some ticket or individual, and that on that day they will use their time and efforts to secure the election of the persons whose friends they are. Auctioneers are anxious always to have the largest audiences possible, and they seldom have a large sale on any day when another excitement is likely to diminish their crowds. Yesterday, though, was an exception. Perhaps an hour before the sales commenced a goodly number of persons had collected together, mostly old *habitués* of the room, whose faces are familiar to all who ever visit it. They were in excellent humor, too, and spoke with no small degree of certainty of the success which must attend the day's sales. These men are generally well-informed as to the location and value of all kinds of City property. They attend at the salesroom daily. As soon as a sale is advertised they inform themselves fully as regards the lot, and buildings, if there are any; they then know very nearly its market value, and if there is any chance for a bargain, are on hand.

Yesterday quite a number of new faces were to be seen, but there was also, of course, a good sprinkling of regulars. The sales were very satisfactory. The bidding prompt, and the prices obtained good. Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. offered the most valuable property. The three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 50 West Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sold for $28,000. The three-story brick house and lease of lot No. 12 Washington-square sold for $39,600. The ground is leased from the Sailors' Snug Harbor at an annual rental of $475—taxes and assessments, has three years to run and contains the usual covenants for renewal. The house is thirty-one feet and six inches by about forty feet, the lot thirty-one feet six inches by an average depth of one hundred and forty-five feet. This must be considered a very good sale. Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., offered one lot on the east side of Fifth-avenue, about fifty feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street. It was started at $1,900, ran up briskly to $3,000, and then a little slower until it reached the sum of $4,750, at which sum it was finally knocked down. There was considerable competition for this lot, one or two gentlemen who seemed particularly anxious did not content themselves with the usual nod, but announced their bids loudly. This is a good custom, and it would be well if it were more generally carried out. There would then be little or no chance for any misunderstanding as to whether a gentleman bid, and the amount of his bid. Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL made their first appearance for some weeks, and were warmly welcomed. They had quite a valuable property to offer, consisting of some ninety-eight lots in Brooklyn and fifty-one in Flatbush, and around their stand was gathered an excellent audience. Their sale was by far the largest of the day, and the competition for the different lots was quite lively. They sold well too, as the list of prices which appears below will show.

To-day will be a comparatively quiet day. Announcements of the sales to take place will be found in our advertising columns.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.	
3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 22d-st., 188 ft. e. of 6th-av., lot 23x98.9	$28,000
3-story brick house and lease of lot No. 12 Washington-square, lot 31.6x144.8	39,600
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.	
1 lot e. s. of 5th-av., 50.5 ft. s. 113th-st., 25.3x100	$4,750
BROOKLYN.	
By Mallory & Blackwell.	
5 lots n. e. cor. 18th-st. and 10th-av., each 20x100	$1,950
5 lots e. s. 10th-av., adjoining above, same size	1,800
5 lots n. s. 18th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av.	1,325
5 lots in rear of above, on s. s. of 17th-st., same size	1,325
5 lots n. s. 18th-st., 800 ft. e. of 10th-av., same size	1,325
5 lots adjoining above, same size	1,125
5 lots adjoining above, same size	1,125
10 lots adjoining above, same size	2,400
5 lots s. w. corner of 17th-st. and 11th-av., same size	1,250
5 lots s. 17th-st., 100 ft. w. of 11th-av.	1,050
2 lots adjoining, same size	460
3 lots adjoining, same size	690
2 lots adjoining, same size	450
3 lots adjoining, same size	600
5 lots adjoining, same size	1,400
3 lots n. e. corner of 11th-av. and 17th-st., each 20x100	660
5 lots and gore on 17th-st., adjoining above	1,260
5 lots s. e. corner 10th-av. and 18th-st.	1,575
5 lots n. e. corner 10th-av. and 19th-st.	1,350
5 lots s. s. 18th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av.	1,175
5 lots adjoining above, same size	1,175
By Johnson & Miller.	
2 lots on s. w. corner of Van Voorhies-st. and Bushwick-av., each 25x100	$950
2 lots n. s. of Grove-st., near Evergreen-av., each 25x100	600
2 lots s. s. of Ralph-av., in rear of above, each 25x100	600
5 lots on Evergreen-av., near Ralph-av.	1,875
4 lots n. s. Chauncey-st., 68 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., each 20x100	900
5 lots adjoining, each 20x100	1,150
3 lots s. s. Lafayette-av., 300 ft. e. of Grand-av., each 25x100	5,100
3 lots n. s. Van Buren-st., in rear of above, each 25x100	4,200
1 lot n. s. Keap-st., 140 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	860
5 lots n. s. Hooper-st., 325 ft. e. of Marcy-av., each 25x100	4,775
2 lots s. s. Keap-st., in rear of above, each 20x100	2,100
5 lots n. w. corner Evergreen-av. and Jacob-st., each 20x100	1,575
5 lots s. e. corner Central-av. and Ivy-st., each 20x100	1,100
3 lots e. s. Ivy-st., 90 ft. n. of Central-av., each 20x100	600
3 lots w. s. Jacob-st., in rear of above, each 20x100	625
4 lots w. s. Jacob-st., 100 ft. n. of Evergreen-av.	480
4 lots adjoining	420
4 lots adjoining	360
8 lots adjoining	680
7 lots w. s. Jacob-st., 300 ft. n. of Central-av., each 20x20	350
FLATBUSH, L. I.	
By Mallory & Blackwell.	
14 lots n. e. corner of Seeley-st. and Prospect-av., each 20x100	$5,250
5 lots n. s. of Seeley-st., 120 ft. e. of Prospect-av., and 5 lots in rear of above, each 20x100	3,150
5 lots adjoining above, and 5 lots in rear, same size	3,150
5 lots adjoining above, and 5 lots in rear, same size	3,300
11 lots w. s. of Prospect-av. and Seeley-st., each 20x100	3,630
5 lots n. s. of Seeley-st., 120 ft. w. of Prospect-av., and 5 lots in rear of above, same size	3,100
3 lots adjoining above, and 3 lots in rear, same size	1,860
3 lots adjoining above, and 3 lots in rear, same size	1,980

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker-st., No. 241, 15.8x66, h. and l.	$10,000
Essex-st., w. s., 200 ft. n. of Delancey-st., h. and l., 25x87.6	13,750
9th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x92, h. and l.	20,000
27th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	35,000
30th-st., s. s., 82.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., h. and l., 17.6x88.5	nom.
William-st., No. 227, h. and l., no dimensions	1,000
52d-st., n. s., 103.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., h. and l., 17.10x102.2	100,000
Avenue A, w. s., 20 ft. s. of 120th-st., 40x80	6,000
New-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 123d-st., 25.3x100	5,500
1st-av. and 9th-st., n. w. corner, h. and l., 28x100	nom.
6th-av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 135th-st., 25x85	4,250
Leases Recorded.	
Spring-st., Nos. 321 and 323, 5 years, per year	$1,600
Avenue A, No. 244, 3 5-12 years, per year	900
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bainbridge-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 40x100	$5,000
Bergen-st., s. s., 286.7 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x131	1,000
Bergen-st., s. s., 266.7 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x131	850
Bergen-st., s. s., 302.7 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x131	1,000
Blake and Shepard avs., s. e. corner, 200x100	980
Celyer-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Washington-st., 75x125	10,450
Hancock-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100, (August, 1868.)	4,500
Hancock-st., s. s., 187.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100, (Dec., 1869.)	3,500
Heyward-st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of Lee-av., 19.6x100	7,500
Hoyt and Livingston sts., easterly cor., 20x72.7	7,000
Lynch-st. and Marcy-av., westerly cor., 20x80	6,000
Munroe-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Reed-av., 25x100	4,500
Quincey-st., s. s., 490 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	5,000
Sackett-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	1,800
Sackett-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	1,800
Union-place, w. s., 269.6 ft. s. of railroad or main street or avenue, 50x208.5	2,500
Varet-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 20x36	500
Warren-st., n. e. s., 130.7 ft. s. e. of Court-st., 37.6x100	15,000
Washington-st. and Johnson-st., s. e. corner, 127.10x107.1x126.9x108.4	90,000
Wolcott-st., s. w. s., 134 ft. s. e. of Richards-st., 19.4x100	3,300
22d-st., n. e. s., 265 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 22x100.2	2,250
39th-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x100.2	1,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 180 ft. s. of and 5th-av., 30 ft. e. of old Brooklyn and Jamaica and Flatbush road, n. e. s., all inside bounds	4,500
Atlantic-av., s. s., 483.7 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 174.11x170x100x128.5, C. & G.	3,000
Atlantic-av., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Underhill-av., 20x100	2,480
Atlantic-av., s. s., 180 ft. w. of Underhill-av., 20x100	5,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 86.2 ft. e. of Delmonico-place, 25x63.6x28.9x27.9	4,400
Hamilton-av., s. e. s., 200 ft. n. e. of Lexington-av., 50x116.3	300
Hamilton-av., s. e. s., 250 ft. n. e. of Lexington-av., 50x116.3	300
Shepard and Bay avs., n. e. corner, 200x100 } Shepard-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x100 }	1,290
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Van Buren-st., 50x50	875
Van Buren-st. and Stuyvesant-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	1,350
3d-av., s. s., 77.8 ft. s. of 5th-av., 18x80	12,000
8th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 41st-st., 25x100	300
Flatbush Flatlands Neck-road, Lot No. 18 Vermont-av., map 100x235.7 } Clinton-st., e. s., Lots Nos. 222 and 214, 1st 123.3x300, 2d, 100x300 }	3,000
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Astoria.	
Ridge-st., s. s., lot No. 40, 25x100	570
Ridge-st. and the Crescent, n. w. corner, 24.6x113.11 } Ridge-st. and the Crescent, s. w. corner, 21.8x190.3 }	$1,975
Ridge-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Academy-st., 100x225 } Ridge and Radde sts., s. e. corner, 50x100 }	5,245
Hempstead.	
Woodland plot, adjoining Reed's, 4 acres	[illegible]
Grove-st., w. s., adjoining Bedell's, 46x245	1,500
Road from Hewlett's to Ryder's, adjoining Abrams', 5 acres	250
Long Island City.	
East 3d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of East-av., 25x100	$860
Manhasset Neck.	
Plot adjoining Wm. B. Miles', 42 acres	$10,705
Newtown.	
Centre-st., e. s., lot No. 313, map of South Williamsburg, 25x100	$300
Oyster Bay.	
Mary and Park sts., s. e. cor., 5 acres	$312
Woodbury.	
Mannetto Hill and Cold Spring road, Rhodes' property, 8¼ acres cleared, and woodland	$500
Woodside.	
Riker-av., bet. 1st and 2d sts., lot No. 310, 25x100	$300
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Northfield.	
Elm-st., s. w. s., (Port Richmond,) W. A. Ross, 47x139	$443
Middletown.	
Canal-st., s. s., (Edgewater,) David Jones, 100x209	$4,500
Wright-st., s. s., W. L. Cisco's, 50x126	2,000
Port Richmond to Richmond village road, w. s. Frederick Ever's, 6 acres and buildings	38,000
Westfield.	
Indefinite plot, Stephen M. Valls	$450
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
Stevens-av., n. s., lot No. 1,045 Mount Vernon, 98x107 } Valentine-st., s. s., lots Nos. 254 and 255 Central Mount Vernon, 50x100 }	$12,000
22d-st., s. s., lot No. 881 Wakefield, north half, 50x115	100
4th-av. and 4th-st., s. w. corner, 105x230	7,000
East Chester and White Plains road, adjoining New-Haven Railroad, 10 65-100 acres	18,000
Harrison.	
Road to King-st., plot formerly S. Hoppers', adjoining S. Field's and A. G. Haviland's, 28 9-100 acres	$3,000
Lewisborough.	
Highway running s. by State-st., adjoining Saml. Hanford's, 4 acres	$400
Morrisania.	
Mill Brook, part of lot No. 150, 80x—	$5,000
Peekskill.	
James-st., e. s., 350 ft. n. of Constant-av., 100x148	$1,100
Post road, e. s., adjoining V. M. Griswold's, 130x131.3x115x136.7	3,000
Pelham.	
1st-av., e. s., lot No. 64, Pelhamville map, 100x100	$225
Sing Sing.	
Spring-st., w. s., lot No. 2, formerly N. Larkin's, 40@135	$600
Tarrytown.	
McKeal-st., s. s., adjoining T. H. Purdy's, 53x170x36x163	$2,600
Tremont.	
Fordham-av. and Fitch-st., n. w. corner, 54x100	$322
West Farms.	
Jefferson-av., n. w. s., lots Nos. 49 and 50, Sam'l Ryer's map, 50x200 } Jefferson-av., s. e. s., lots Nos. 126 and 127, Sam'l Ryer's map, 50x175 }	$870
Ryer-place, s. e. s., lots Nos. 193, 194, 195, Samuel Ryer's map, 65x125x80x140	1,000
Yonkers.	
Highland-place, n. s., 264 ft. n. of Ludlow-st., 61x376	$4,500
Wilham-st., n. s., 363 ft. e. of Oak Hill-av., 30x125	1,200
Walnut, corner of Chestnut-av., 350x350	8,550

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, situated in West 21st-st., near 5th-av.; house and furniture in the most complete order; possession at an early day. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

FIFTH-AVENUE CORNER LOT FOR SALE.—The southeast corner of 5th-av. and 43d-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN 22d-st., near 5th-av.—A full-sized high-stoop stone-front house to rent, furnished, until May next, to a private family only. House is clean and in complete order, and can be had on two days' notice; rent $2,500 for the season, paid monthly in advance. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, No. 402 4th-av., near 29th-st. Apply on the premises.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MORGAN and others against HICKSON W. FIELD and others.—City and County of New-York, ss.—In pursuance of a decretal order of judgment made in this action, bearing date the 2d day of October, in the year 1869, will be sold at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Edmund Randolph Robinson, referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon that day, the property described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, known as the "New-York Hotel," situate, lying and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which are bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway, by the northerly line of Washington-place, and running thence northerly along the westerly line of Broadway one hundred and eighty-four feet to the southerly line of Waverley-place; thence westerly along the southerly line of Waverley-place two hundred feet to the easterly line of Mercer-street; thence southerly along the easterly line of Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to land now or late belonging to James I. Jones; thence easterly along the northerly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Washington-place fifty-two feet; thence southerly along the easterly line of said land now or late belonging to James I. Jones and parallel with Mercer-street ninety-one feet and seven inches to the northerly line of Washington-place; and thence easterly along said northerly line of Washington-place one hundred and forty-eight feet to the place of beginning; be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, together with all and singular, the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining.—Dated New-York, Oct. 28, 1869.

EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
Referee, No. 69 Wall-st.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION between the heirs of the late Matthew Morgan and Hickson W. Field.—Will be sold at public auction, by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of E. Randolph Robinson, Referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable property known as the New-York Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 184 feet, and embracing the entire block bounded by Broadway, Mercer-st., Washington-place and Waverley-place, excepting the lot on the corner of Washington-place and Mercer-st., belonging to the estate of the late James I. Jones, which is 52 feet on Washington-place by 91 feet 7 inches on Mercer-st.

Perfect title in fee simple.

For further particulars inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st., VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 46 Wall-st., or LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 10TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 10TH-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, (stable on the rear,) No. 171 West 10th-st., north side, near Greenwich-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, SLEIGHS,
FIFTY SLEIGHS, ALL STYLES,
1,000 STRAP SLEIGH BELLS,
GREAT BARGAINS,
at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage and Sleigh Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED GRAY horses, eight and nine years old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; also a coupe landolet, dog cart, double and single harness, &c., all in perfect order. Apply at No. 12¼ Clinton-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock, to P. BURKE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL CLARENCE, in perfect order and as good as new, made by Brewster & Co., of Broome-st.; price $1,000, cost $1,600. Can be seen at No. 155 East 23d-st.

SLEIGH BELLS AND HORSE BLANKETS, in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,

STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114⅞	115	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅞	116⅛
Coupon, 1881	118⅞	119	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Regis., 1862	113	113¼	10-40 Regis.	108⅞	109
5-20 Coupon, '62	115⅝	116	10-40 Coupon	108⅝	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	113⅝	113¾	Gold	123⅛	123¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	113⅞	113¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅝	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MACOUPIN COUNTY 10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPEST securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest, FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869. }

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst. until 10th of January, prox.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

THE GOLD COUPONS OF UNION Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (now Kansas Pacific Railway) due Dec. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation, by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1869.

SCHEDULES OF THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, payable Jan. 1, 1870, will be received for examination at the Treasury.
CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.

The undersigned, as representatives of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

$1,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(PAYABLE IN GOLD)
OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Bearing Eight per Cent. Interest in Gold, Free of Government Tax, secured by a first and only mortgage on the railway, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney.

Total length of road, 271 miles.

Distance mortgaged, 111 miles; and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

This line of railroad is the extension of the *Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West, through Eastern Kansas, into the heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.*

These bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869. Payable at maturity, in gold, in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents:

ON $1,000 BOND.

In New-York - - - - -	**$40 gold**
In London - - - - - -	**£8 4s. 4d.**
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	**100 flor.**

On $500 Bond, one-half these amounts respectively.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and, by the surrender of the coupons, can be converted into a registered bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000,

to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and, at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000, while the loan is only $1,500,000, *and is the only debt against the Company.*

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that *can be* issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission, to parties investing in these bonds. We offer these bonds at the low price of $97 50 and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY YEAR 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, AT THE BANK OF AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD connects the two large cities from which it takes its name, and, with its branches in the State of Kentucky, is 367 miles long. The cost of the work and its present equipment has been $15,286,000, which was mostly furnished by the cities and counties along the line. The road has been in successful operation for many years, and is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business. Its annual earnings exceed $2,500,000.

NO BETTER SECURITY can be found at present. We offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest.

For further information apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES

AND GOLD COIN BONDS.

All classes bought and sold on commission.

ALSO, FOR SALE FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. CITY AND TOWN BONDS.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, BELOW PAR.

New-York City railroad stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks, including a large variety of railroad bonds and other choice securities at low prices, for profitable investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, }
NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869. }

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 33-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, MEMBER of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchange, thoroughly conversant with the details of business, and having about $50,000, is anxious to connect himself with some house of ample means already in business, or about to commence. All communications confidential. Address BANKER, at this Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE A. DAVIS, PHILIP STRAUS, BENJAMIN F. PEIXOTTO and RAPHAEL PEIXOTTO, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, under the firm name of Geo. A. Davis & Co., and at San Francisco, California, under the firm name of Peixotto, Straus & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. PENN, CHARLES V. CULVER and LUCIEN H. CULVER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 20th November, 1869.

n24-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. HODGES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,908.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William R. Hodges, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1869.

d1-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. WILLARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel H. Willard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that on the 23d day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—New-York, Nov. 25, 1869.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
d1-law3wW* Clerk of said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID J. KING and WILLIAM KING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of October, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of David J. King and William King, of the City of New-York in said district, and of the estate and effects of each of them, who were on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1869, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

CHARLES A. HERPICH, Assignee,
n24-law3wW* No. 460 Broome-st., City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN H. MYRICK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Nathan H. Myrick, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1869.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d1-law3wW* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD A. MOSS, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 114 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Edward A. Moss, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of September, A. D. 1869.

d1-law3wW* LESTER NEWELL, Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-York, ss.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 17th day of November, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FRANKLIN M. SPRAGUE, of Hudson, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

SAMUEL EDWARDS,
n24-law3wW* Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—This is to give notice that the second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., No. 44 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

GUSTAVUS A. BRETT, Assignee,
d8-law2wW* No. 43 South-st., N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869. }

DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after Jan. 20, 1870, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th December instant.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th instant, and opened on the morning of the 21st of January proximo.

O. H. PALMER,
Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 17.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Nov. 30, 1869, declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS.

Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of Messrs. Ward, Campbell, & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st Monday in January, 1870.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the dividend is paid, in order that they may be verified.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees.
RICHARD ROWETT, }

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, }
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 18th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND, }
No. 71 Broadway, New-York. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

MOSES WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c., BY MARCOTE ROUX AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS, THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN REMOVING PERMANENTLY TO EUROPE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 60 West 34th-st., near 5th-av., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of elegant carved ebony and gilt suite in Amber reps, ebony and ormolu centre and card tables, cabinets, pier and mantel mirrors, reps and lace curtains, black-walnut dining table and chairs in figured morocco, black-walnut buffet, mirror back; elevating and side tables, black-walnut and ebony bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, armoires a glace, washstands, commodes, lounges, secretaires, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, toilet crockery, linen window shades, cornices, gas fixtures, &c.; Wilton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, rugs, mats, &c., together with an assortment of fine China and glassware, kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues and permits at No. 3 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR household furniture, pianos, mirrors, Axminster, velvet, Wilton and Brussels carpets, brocatelle and lace curtains, rich parlor, dining room and cottage suits, beds, mattresses, &c.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway, a very large and rich assortment of really good furniture, suitable for any and every portion of the private dwelling, from which they have just been moved for convenience of sale; also, about 100 school desks and chairs; carpets are elegant in this sale; catalogues early this morning.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers, will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 18, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at their salesroom, No. 132 Church-st., a stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, belonging to the estate of Leonard S. Ballou, now in bankruptcy. By order of

PHILIP W. KOPPER, Esq., Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

2,600 packages Malaga Raisins, new crop.
1,500 quarter boxes Lager Raisins.
450 barrels Almeria Grapes.
223 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

BARKER & THEALL WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 62 West Houston-st., near Greene, walnut parlor suites, marble-top tables, mirrors, curtains, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, fine hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, crockery, fine Brussels carpets, oilcloths, &c. To be peremptorily sold.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street.

Third—For building sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue.

Fourth—For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Dec. 6, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues.

Third—For building sewers in One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 59 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES, }
CHARLES H. BAILEY, } Executors.

je16-law6mW*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANGES, NEW FIRMS, &c.

Parties contemplating changes in their firms, and desirous of having the correction in style and rating appear in the forthcoming January Reference Book, are invited to call at our office before 20th December.

DUN, BARLOW & CO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, No. 335 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869. }

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE BUSINESS OF LOCKWOOD & CO., bankers and brokers, will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name, JAMES H. BENEDICT retiring.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR.,
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS R. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WELLS.

The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of CROMWELL & ROBINSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by THOMAS S. ROBINSON, with whom the settlement of all accounts of the above firm must be made.

ISRAEL A. CROMWELL,
DEC. 4, 1869. THOMAS S. ROBINSON.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HAYS & TOMPKINS, stock brokers, was dissolved by the death of MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Jr., one of the partners.

The subscriber, the surviving partner, will continue the business upon his own account at No. 11 Wall-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869. JACOB HAYS.

THE FIRM OF MORRELL & CLELAND is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by the undersigned, JOHN H. MORRELL.

JOHN H. MORRELL,
JAMES W. CLELAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ENGINEER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—One educated to his profession, and has had five or more years practical experience in designing and erecting high-pressure steam engines of 10 to 200 horse-power, with slide valve and variable cut-off, &c.; he must have filled such a position with credit, and give evidence of being a growing man, of good moral character, and can earn a salary of $2,500 or more per year. Each letter will receive prompt replies for interviews, &c.; incur no expense until advised. Address JOHN COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT OF agencies for the State of New-York by a flourishing Life Insurance Company situated in New-York City; liberal terms will be made to a man of experience and influence. Address Box No. 5,452 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A WAITER FOR A PRIVATE family; none but those thoroughly acquainted with their business, and can bring the best City references, need apply. Call at No. 14 Waverley-place, between 7 and 9 o'clock Wednesday evening.

BOY WANTED.—A SMART, WELL-EDUCATED boy wanted in a first-class house; salary, first year, $100. Address, with age and residence, Box No. 2,874 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman of many years' experience in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, gentlemen's shirts, and dressmaking, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, a permanent situation in a private family; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; is very obliging; would like to travel with a family; would not object to assist in the care of children; good City reference. Inquire in the store, No. 203 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY LEAVING THE City to obtain a situation for an excellent chambermaid, or chambermaid willing to assist with a small wash; she can give a reference of seven years in one family. Call at her present employers on Wednesday, from 1 to 3 o'clock, No. 22 West 23d-st.

WANTED.—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., new No. 335, for country or City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, COUNtry or City, by an efficient and competent woman; very good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; good baker; will do washing; private family or boarding house; good references. Call at No. 329 4th.; new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as nurse to an elderly lady, or situation as child's nurse; fully competent; a good home more desirable than high wages; good reference. Apply at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT PERson, a situation as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 222 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and bringing it up on the bottle; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 425 East 17th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK'S SITUAtion by a competent person; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant (English) woman as first-class cook; can bone, lard, make all kinds of soups, jellies, &c.; refers to her last place, where she lived four years. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; is capable of filling a man's place; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; would assist with light chamberwork; City or country; best references. Apply at No. 420 3d-av., (new number,) between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK, A situation; is willing to assist in the washing; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to large families. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Call at No. 145 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE'S SITUATION by a respectable, strong and healthy woman, with a large flow of milk; can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av.; new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 326 East 25th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook and to do coarse washing or ironing; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 234 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; has the best of City reference. Call in the grocery store, No. 63 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid, or to take care of children and sew. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address OPERATOR, No. 249 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, to go out by the day or week; can sew on the machine. Call at No. 331 East 29th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO out by the day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; has the best City references. If required can be seen for one week at No. 129 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 113 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do sewing and to mind children. Call at No. 113 Hester-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 242 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A PLACE to do general housework; not afraid to work. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook in a private family. Can be seen at No. 123 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do sewing and to take care of children. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to assist in general housework. Apply at No. 160 East 49th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS or chambermaid. Can be seen at 348 West 23d-st.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND PROTestant servants our specialty, and with Irish, constantly on hand at the magnificent office No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, supplied at the shortest notice at SIMMS', No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver if required; has no objection to the country; will be highly and satisfactorily recommended from his last place. Apply at Cyrus W. Field's stable, corner 21st-st. and Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; understands gardening; can milk; will be found careful and industrious; competent to take general charge of a small place; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; has good City reference; wages not so much an object as a steady place; willing to go to the country. Address R. W., 94 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH from the country who has had two years' experience in the retail grocery and liquor business, and thoroughly understands the pen and pencil. Address D. J. M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (ENGLISH,) a situation; is a good coachman, gardener, mechanic, &c.; never used tobacco, &c.; first-class references given. Call or address GARDENER, No. 29 Jane-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE colored man; is competent as a coachman; willing to engage in any capacity that would give him employment; is active, willing and honest. Apply to TOMPKINS & CO., No. 45 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WAITER MAN, a situation; can market, carve, &c.; no objection to the country; fifteen months' City reference from last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family or restaurant; good recommendations can be got of last employer. Call or address RICHARD WILLIAMSON, No. 64½ Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a respectable Protestant young man of good character. Address WAITER, No. 119 Varick-st.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

I shall dispose of my large and desirable stock of furniture, for the next sixty days, at a slight advance of cost prices, preparatory to retiring from business, consisting of furniture in suites or otherwise, looking glasses, bedding, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. To let, chairs for funerals, parties, &c.

G. W. SNEDEN, No. 263 Bowery,
Between Stanton and Houston sts.,
Second furniture store from either corner.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 11th December at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8
Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15
Marathon, Thurd'y, Dec. 16
Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30
Calabria, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 8th December.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA........Dec. 11
INDIA..........Dec. 18
CAMBRIA........Dec. 25
IOWA..........Jan. 1
CALEDONIA......Jan. 8
COLUMBIA......Jan. 15

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO.	3,135 tons	Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA.	3,125 tons	Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.	3,015 tons	Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.	3,392 tons	Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.	3,139 tons	Jan. 5.
IDAHO.	3,135 tons	Jan. 12.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)...$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..............Dec. 9
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Dec. 23
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sail-
ng every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River,
t 12 noon. The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
ITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

OR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship
E SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will be dis-
atched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATUR-
AY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior stateroom
ccommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
he well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE
OTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave
r No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at
. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis,
obile and Galveston.
or freight or passage, having superior accommoda-
ns, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
he VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East
er. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
he steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9
th River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:
. WASHINGTON..GAGER.....Saturday, Dec. 11
RIPOSA..........KEMBLE.....Saturday, Dec. 18
eight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston
rough rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage,
and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
ALABAMA,
Captain LIMEBURNER,
ATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 29 North
, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage
bile.
w receiving. Has elegant passenger accommo-
rance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to
gh Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma,
omery, and all points in the interior at LOWER
S than any other line.
reight or Passage apply to
F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
o R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
e Agents A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.
The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail
THURSDAY, 9th December, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Charleston..........................$15
To Jacksonville..........................25
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 16th December.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thurs., Dec. 2........2 P. M.	Wed., Dec. 1........1 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 4........3 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 3........7:30 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 7......10:30 A. M.	Mon., Dec. 6........8:30 A. M.
Thurs., Dec. 9......11 A. M.	Wed., Dec. 8........9 A. M.
Sat., Dec. 11........1 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 10........9 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 14........1 P. M.	Mon., Dec. 13...10:30 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

FURS.

FURS,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHOICE SETS IN SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, ASTRAKHAN, &c.
MINK SETS at $30, worth $45.
ROYAL ERMINE SETS, $35, worth $50.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, $30, worth $45.
LONDON-MADE SEAL SACQUES, $160, worth $200.
MISSES' SETS, $5 and upward.
CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, $10 and upward.
BURKE, No. 469 BROADWAY, Branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

ASTRAKHAN FURS AND CLOAKS AT BARGAINS.—We repair old furs, Astrakhan Hats, children's Furs. Elegant velvet Bonnets and Hats. L. BINNS' Millinery, Broadway, corner of 19th-st., and No. 577 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

INDIA CURIOSITIES,

MODERN AND ANTIQUE.
The largest variety of articles ever offered.
Europeans and all other persons desiring
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
are respectfully invited to call at
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, Broadway, near 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW Shades; Children's, 50c and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., &c.; the best fitting $1 Corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

500,000 Dollars

OF

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have determined to offer their entire WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS AT LESS THAN GOLD COST, AT THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

They forbear from naming prices, convinced that those who are looking to buy for themselves, or for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, will see at once that the stock is more than usually under price.

SILKS.
STRIPED and PLAID SILKS at $1 25 per yard, cost $1 75.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $1 and $1 50 per yard, worth $1 75 and $2 50.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS, $2 per yard, worth $3.
BLACK SILKS, of superior quality, from $1 50 per yard to the finest goods imported.

SHAWLS.
ALL-WOOL PLAID LONG SHAWLS at $5, worth $7.
ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS at $6, worth $8.
BROCHE SHAWLS at $10, worth $14.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS at $15, worth $20.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, FROM $50 AND UPWARD.

N. B.—The above goods are now marked down to about the original prices previous to the war.

FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUFFS, COLLARETTES AND BOAS, IN RUSSIA SABLE, MINK, ERMINE AND OTHER FANCY FURS.
FUR ROBES FOR CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

VELVETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
At the following LOW PRICES:
28-inch LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $10, worth $14.
30-inch LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $11, worth $15.
32-inch LYONS BLACK VELVETS AT $12, worth $16.
And all other widths and qualities EQUALLY CHEAP.
BLACK AND COLORED TRIMMING, MILLINERY VELVETS AND VELVET RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS, AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
These goods have all been purchased at the recent PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Will offer during the HOLIDAY SEASON, a new and beautiful assortment of BREAKFAST JACKETS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, READY MADE AND TO ORDER; LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS AND TIES, SASH RIBBONS, MEDICATED VESTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY, &c.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Several cases of PARIS NOVELTIES, embracing Wedding Trousseaux, Shawls, Capes, Fichus, Barbes, Coiffures, Collars and Sleeves, Hdkfs, Paris Embroidered Sets, Chemisettes, Initial Sets, &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Valenciennes and Embroidered, Plain, Hemmed, Initialed and Colored Bordered Hdkfs.
N. B.—Initialing done to order in the finest style.
CHEILLEY'S KID GLOVES, $1 50 PER PAIR.

SPECIAL SALE

OF
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Beg to announce that they have made considerable reductions in their entire stock of the above goods.
Among the lots now offered will be found
10-4 Blankets $3 50 per pair, usual price $5 00.
10-4 Blankets $4 25 per pair, usual price $6 00.
10-4 Blankets $5 50 per pair, usual price $7 00.
Several lots of large size fine Blankets, slightly soiled, will be sold cheap.
Fine Shaker Flannels, all Wool, from 50 cents.
Linen Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Linen Sheeting, full 2¼ yards wide, 90 cents.
5-8 Damask Napkins, all linen, $1 25 per dozen.
5-8 Damask Doilies, from 60 cents.
Table Cloths, Breakfast size, from $2 00.
Table Cloths, (Full Dinner,) from $3 50.
Bleached Huck Towels, all linen, $1 75 per doz.
Bleached Huck Towels, large size, $2 50 and $3 00.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

MACY LACES, MACY
MACY EMBROIDERIES, MACY
MACY RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, MACY
MACY FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS, MACY
MACY FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS, MACY
MACY WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, MACY
MACY THEATRICAL GOODS, MACY
MACY BALLET HOSIERY, &c., MACY

TOY BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS in sets and single.

MACY BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
MACY HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, MACY
MACY FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS, MACY
MACY LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, MACY
MACY CORSETS, MACY
MACY HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MACY
MACY SMALL WARES, MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, MACY
MACY TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, MACY
MACY COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS, MACY
MACY CARVED GOODS, MACY
MACY PLATED WARE, MACY
MACY BASKETS, BIRD CAGES, MACY
MACY KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR. MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY Having completed, for this season, MACY
MACY our additions to the store, we are now MACY
MACY offering the largest assortment of MACY
MACY FANCY GOODS, DOLLS, MACY
MACY DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS, MACY
MACY GAMES, &c., MACY
MACY comprising the largest variety of MACY
MACY HOLIDAY GOODS MACY
MACY ever displayed in this City, MACY
MACY AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY
MACY 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY

AN ENTIRELY NEW IMPORTATION OF
TOYS
Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices.
H. M. FAIRCHILD, No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.
CALL EARLY, AND AVOID THE CROWD.

FRIEND PITTS,

No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., offers at extremely low prices elegant sash ribbons, neckties, collars, cuffs, laces, fine French elastics, fans, combs, brushes, perfumery, thread and needles, dolls, toys and fancy goods. The cheapest umbrellas at retail in the City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st. (east side.)
N. B.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in the City.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is
NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING, It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.
We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.
FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,
WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS, NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES, BEG TO ANNOUNCE A GENERAL REDUCTION in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed
THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,
a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,
AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.
STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.
Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall, NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST., (Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST CLASS pianofortes in this City, with patent Agraffe treble, warranted six years, at reasonable prices, can be found at the factory warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST. Second quarter commences Nov. 24. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

AT $5.—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive pupils, day and evening, this week, at $5 for ten lessons.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AFTER CHRISTMAS A YOUNG LADY of experience in teaching desires to instruct a few pupils, at their homes, in the English branches or rudiments of music. Address Miss L., No. 7 Washington-square, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION in a family where she can teach instrumental music; also assist in the education of young children, and duties relating to them. Address Box No. 74 Post Office, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A POSITION as resident English teacher; highest references; moderate salary; no objection to country. Address Miss A. C. L., No. 314 East 15th-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS or housekeeper by a lady of education and musical proficiency, either in the City or country, or to go South or West. Address E., Box No. 380 Post Office.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, caustic or detention from business, for stricture, fistula, piles, diseases of the pelvic viscera, diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 36 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DEBILITY AND PRIVATE COMplaints of either sex cured immediately by DR. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood is restored by his Invigorator in fifteen minutes.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MOST LUCRATIVE AND GENtlemanly business to be disposed of; one of the first-class chop houses down town; fitted up in the first style; location the best in the City. Those possessing means can apply to J. PRENTICE, No. 164 Broadway. This is, without exception, an opportunity seldom met with, as inquiry will substantiate.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 282 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store No. 282 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (WEDNESDAY), DEC. 8,
IL TROVATORE.
BRIOL, LEFRANC, CELLINI, REYNA, BARILI.
FRIDAY, DEC. 10,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF FERRARI'S CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA,
PIPELE.
PIPELE.
PIPELE.
SATURDAY, DEC. 11,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
WILLIAM TELL.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) DEC. 9,
FIRST TIME IN BROOKLYN OF
WILLIAM TELL.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED AT NO. 114 BROADWAY.

HAVE YOU SEEN ARTIFICIAL TROUT BREEDING practically illustrated? One of the most interesting exhibitions ever presented to the public. To be seen at THE RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st.

GO SEE

The Largest Display of USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL POULTRY ever brought together on this Continent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
NOW OR NEVER.
ON VIEW FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
The most wonderful and mysterious curiosity,
THE STONE GIANT. What is it?
THE STONE GIANT. Is it a Statue?
THE STONE GIANT. Is it a Petrification?
10 feet 4½ inches high, weighs 2,990 pounds.
GRAND CORNET BAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
GRAND MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
SPACIOUS ORNITHOLOGICAL HALL.
RARE BIRDS.
Wonderful Collection of Curiosities.
Grand Lecture Room at 2—KENILWORTH.
Grand Lecture Room at 8—KENILWORTH.
ADMISSION TO ALL, 30 CENTS.
NEXT MONDAY—Miss LISA WEBER, Miss ADA HARLAND, Miss LIZZIE WILMORE, Miss E. HALL, and Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON.

AH! HAVE YOU SEEN THE CRESTED TURKEY

AT THE RINK?
A rara avis, as the species is about extinct, the only other specimen being at the Zoological Gardens, London, England.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
First week of the phenomenal artist, known as
THE WONDERFUL MAN MONKEY,
FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM,
who will appear in his
REMARKABLE SIMIAN IMPERSONATIONS,
equestrian and gymnastic, as presented with great success, not only in London, but in the principal cities of
GERMANY, RUSSIA, HOLLAND, CHINA, INDIA AND JAPAN.
THE DASHING PAULINE HINDLEY,
and the full strength of the Mammoth Circus Troupe, in
DIVERSIFIED ACTS IN THE CIRCLE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents.
To reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DECEMBER 9.
CONFERENCE ON CHARITY OFFERED BY REV. PERE HYACINTHE
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Seats (reserved) $2, family circle, $1, to be had at L. Delmonico's, P. Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway, L. Jolly's, No. 828 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIRST REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, DEC. 10, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

FIFTH-AV. OPEN SKATING RINK, corner 5th-av. and 46th-st., will open to the public THIS DAY and EVENING, with a smooth sheet of ice, under the management of A. McMillan. Music by Eikley's Band. First-class accommodation for ladies and gentlemen. No danger from deep water. Good order preserved. Admission—Gentlemen, 50 cents; ladies or children, 25 cents. Season tickets—Gentlemen, $5; ladies or children, $4. This is the headquarters of the New-York Skating Club.

THE GRAND PIGEON, POULTRY and Singing Bird Show of the American Columbarian Society, at No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st., open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

LECTURES.

REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON

WILL LECTURE
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 8.
SUBJECT:
"WESLEY AND HIS TIMES."

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. For sale at Methodist Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway; W. C. Palmer, Jr., No. 14 Bible House; James Miller, No. 647 Broadway, and Tibbal's bookstore, No. 37 Park-row.

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.—TWO AFTERnoon lectures by DU CHAILLU, at Steinway Hall, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at 3½ o'clock. Single admission, 35 cents; for both lectures, 60 cents. Tickets at drug store, corner 24th-st. and Broadway; at Miller's, No. 647 Broadway, and at hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM BUFFALO, having more room than they require, will let a handsomely furnished second floor and back parlor, together or separately, with or without private table; references given and required. For particulars call at No. 208 East 14th-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will let to a respectable single gentleman, a second story room, with hall room attached, well furnished, without board, for $10 per week. Apply to J. R., Box No. 934 Post Office.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only; references required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room, with every improvement, on second floor, to a single gentleman. Address, with name, O., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 235 WEST 14TH-ST.—A LADY REcently taken a brown-stone house handsomely furnished, wishes to receive families and gentlemen with board; private table if desired; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 321 HENRY-st., five minutes from South Ferry, two blocks from Fulton Ferry cars; a large handsomely furnished front room; also hall bedroom, with excellent board; terms $6 50; dinner 6½ o'clock; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—LARGE furnished room, with small room adjoining; large closet, gas, heated; suitable for three gentlemen or gentleman and wife; $10 per week.

NO. 278 (NEW NO.) FOURTH-AV., nearly opposite Calvary Church. Bright, cheerful rooms, en suite or separately, with or without private table; small, private family, offering home comforts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board; those desiring good plain board, with home comforts, will find this a good chance of securing such. No. 1,179 Broadway.

NO. 150 WEST 12TH-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms on second and third floors, with first-class board, to single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway.—Rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; family private; unexceptionable reference.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to two gentlemen, on moderate terms; with gas. Apply at No. 109 East 29th-st., cor. 4th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST.—A LARGE front room on second floor, with hall room attached, to rent, with first-class board, at reasonable prices.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR gentleman and wife, can find good board and very handsome rooms on second floor. No. 55 West 12th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST. HAS CHANGED hands and been newly fitted up; board and pleasant rooms for families and gentlemen.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—ONE OR TWO desirable rooms to let, with first-class board; references required.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with private table; location and house first class. Address Post Office Box No. 5,723.

A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman; first-class house and location. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms and a quiet home may be had by a couple at No. 29 West 19th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM AND board in a private family or boarding house; answers must state price. Address M. S., Box No. 146 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. HACKETT
AS
FALSTAFF,
in SHAKESPEARE'S Historical Play in five acts, entitled, THE FIRST PART OF
KING HENRY IV.,
supported by
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........HOTSPUR
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON..as..........PRINCE HAL
Miss FANNY MORANT..as..........DAME QUICKLY
and the full strength of the company.

On SATURDAY next, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock,
MATINEE
of DREAMS AND DELUSIONS,
(Introducing Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN in the leading role.)
To conclude with the
LADY AND THE DEVIL,
in which Miss Fanny Morant will execute a Solo on the Guitar.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH will soon appear as HAMLET.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE DOHL?

The ancient Dog of Greece and Rome, used in combat with the lion and tiger, the largest and most powerful dog known. Now on exhibition at the Rink.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Opposite New-York Hotel.
THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 8 o'clock,
MAITRE PATHELIN.
OPERA BOUFFE BY BAZIN.
MME. BERTRAND AND MLLE. RATON.
Comedy in one act by Dumanoir and Lafarge.
Thursday, no performance in consideration of Conference of Pere Hyacinthe for benefit of Societe de Bienfaisance.
Tickets at theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

TAMMANY.—GREAT HIT OF
BAD DICKEY and THE ETON BOY,
MISS ROSE MASSEY, MISS FANNY HERRING,
MR. M. W. FISKE.
FAMILY CIRCLE REOPENED, 25 cents.
BAD DICKEY MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

PAUL CLIFFORD, the great Highwayman of 1760.
DER FREISCHUTZ; or, The Seventh Charmed Bullet. Varieties.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 9,
Mr. I. L. RICE
has the honor of announcing that his first Grand Concert in New-York will take place on the above evening, on which occasion he will be assisted by
Miss JENNIE LANDSMAN,
Prima Donna Assoluta.
Mr. CARL BERGNER,
The celebrated Violoncellist.
Mr. CARL BERGMANN
and his
FULL GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
NOTICE.—On this occasion Mr. Rice's Fantasie in concerto form, for piano and orchestra, will be performed for the first time in New-York.
Tickets of admission $1, including reserved seat, can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the Hall.

A CHICKEN AN HOUR HATCHED out by the artificial incubators now on exhibition at the Rink. Don't miss seeing it.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
THE GREAT FAIR
of the
NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,
Admitted to be
THE LARGEST AND BEST COLLECTION OF VALUABLE FOWLS, PET ANIMALS, &c.,
ever brought together on this continent.
At the Empire City Rink, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., daily.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES BALS D'ARTISTES.

SECOND REGULAR SEASON OF OPERA BALLS,
Dec. 22, Jan. 13, Feb. 9, March 1, (Shrove Tuesday,)
and March 24, (Midlent Thursday.)
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

A LADIES' FAIR IN AID OF THE Free Church of the Holy Light and its Home for the Blind is now being held at Dodworth Hall, Broadway and 11th-st. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FAIR OF THE FORTIETH-ST. Presbyterian Church, (near Lexington-av.,) will take place on the AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS of Dec. 8, 9 and 10 inst. Tickets, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

"OH, HOW BEAUTIFUL!" IS THE exclamation of the ladies at the pretty FAWNS on exhibition at the Rink.

MEETINGS.

SOCIETY NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 4 P. M., at the Chapel, as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
Attest, J. S. HOWELL, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and County of New-York.—MORRIS K. JESUP, SAMUEL A. STRANG and JOHN CRERAR against THE COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY and THE CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of forty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-two cents, ($49,869 42,) with interest from the 21st day of September, 1869, on twenty-four thousand three hundred and forty-four and 28-100 dollars thereof, and on remaining twenty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and fourteen cents ($25,525 14) from September, 1869, besides the costs of this action.—New-York, September, 1869.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 2d day of November, 1869.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
n3-law6wW

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—WILLIAM EWART and WILLIAM EWART, Junior, plaintiffs, against SAMUEL McCULLUGH, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court in the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 90 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the 7th day of September, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 28th October, 1869.
STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1869.
STRONG & SHEPARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
n16-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL TO BE had in the County of Richmond.—WILLIAM MULLER, plaintiff, against MARIA SAUNDERS, Simon M. Saunders, George Wilcox and Omar Pease, trustees of the community of Shakers, in Enfield, Connecticut, Leonard Hunt, Julie Caroline Herkenrath, William M. Fliess and Theodore A. Meyer, defendants.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office No. 77 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25, 1869.
JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the County of Richmond, on the 29th day of November, 1869.
JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d1-law6wW*

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,

ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.
Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.
CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

TO MARKETMEN.—SALE OF STANDS and stalls in new (Eighteenth Ward) market. By virtue of chapter 120 of the Laws of 1865, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the 20th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the lease of the several stalls and stands in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870.

The plans of the stalls and stands in said market and the terms of sale will be ready on the 5th day of December next, and can be had on application to the Commissioners at the office in said market, or at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.
E. A. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, JR.,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½ P. M.; to commence at 8 P. M.
The performance concludes at 10¾ P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
of
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, DEC. 8,

23d TIME, HOME and A REGULAR FIX.	Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces; the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Timony, Miss Green and Miss Clayton.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) 4th TIME, HENRY DUNBAR.	The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. Wallack, in the title role, (his original character;) Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. Peck, Mr. Curran, Miss Louisa Moore, Mrs. L. Phillips, and Miss Green.

FRIDAY, (second time,) THE WONDER.
SATURDAY, (24th time,) HOME and A REGULAR FIX.
On MONDAY, Dec. 13, will be presented for the first time in six years, the beautiful drama of
ERNESTINE,
to be followed by the comedietta of
TRYING IT ON.
New Scenery, Costumes, Incidental Music and appropriate Appointments.

MECHANICS' TICKETS.

In order to give mechanics and others an opportunity to visit the Fair of the New-York State Poultry Society, now open, the Treasurer will sell tickets in packages of twenty-five for 30 cents each. Apply at the Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st. An opportunity is thus offered to proprietors of factories and others to give their employes a treat.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Directress.
UNABATED AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING until further notice, in the English language,
MEYERBEER'S GRAND HISTORICAL OPERA,
founded on incidents connected with the
SAN BARTHOLOMEW MASSACRE,
entitled
THE HUGUENOTS.
With an orchestra of fifty musicians, rendered by an incomparable cast, replete with marches, processions, cavalcades, artillery and a gorgeous mise en scene.
Incidental to the opera,
THE SANGALLI BALLET TROUPE
will appear in a grand characteristic divertissement.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

YOU SHOULD NOT MISS GOING TO see the beautiful show of DOGS on exhibition at the New-York State Poultry Society's Fair at the Rink.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GREAT ENGAGEMENT OF
LOTTA,
who will appear EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,
IN A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.
Sustain six characters (for the second time in New-York) in a drama entitled
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE,
and appearing in the laughable farce of
AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.
The cast sustained by Metropolitan artistes.
Appropriate scenery, &c., &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
THE GREAT LOCAL DRAMA.
UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. LOCAL DRAMA
UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. WITH NEW SCENERY.
UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. NOVEL EFFECTS.
UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. A COMPLETE AND POWERFUL COMPANY.
UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT.
UNDER THE GAS LIGHT. UNDER THE GAS LIGHT.
Re-written and produced under the personal supervision of the author, Augustin Daly, Esq. No expense has been spared to render this popular work an Exceptional Attraction.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
(Every night at 8.)
TO-NIGHT,

LAST TIME WIVES AS THEY WERE, MAIDS AS THEY ARE.	MRS. INCHBALD'S famous comedy, with Davenport, Holland, Davidge, Clarke, Mrs. Chanfrau, Miss Ethel, and Miss Davenport in racy parts.

THURSDAY—IRISH HEIRESS.
SATURDAY MATINEE—IRISH HEIRESS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

DON'T MISS SEEING THE FINE CAPONS, as large as turkeys, now on exhibition at the Rink.

BOYS!—HEAR DU CHAILLU AT STEINWAY Hall THURSDAY and FRIDAY afternoons, this week, 3½ o'clock. Single admission 35 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORner 5th-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses," By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. F. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING
PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869 }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "BIDS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED 6TH DECEMBER," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 9th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
25 Chesterman's metallic tape lines, 100 feet; 300 wooden hanks, assorted sizes; 36 pair pinchers, flat nozzle, and 100 pieces of mattress binding, blue and white check, 12 yards to the piece.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
5,000 lbs. whiting; 2,000 lbs. red lead, dry; 1,000 lbs. yellow ochre; 120 gallons Demar varnish; 120 gallons brown japan; 300 lbs. patent dryer; 600 gallons S. Turpentine; 500 lbs. Russia iron (14 lbs. to sheet;) 50 Bath-tub plugs, 1¼ inch, and 600 bushels Charcoal.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will fill requisitions, if awarded to them.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Blank forms (which must in all respects be duly conformed to) will be furnished as usual at this office, and bids opened at the hour named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1869. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED, "Proposals for Dredging Machines," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 14th day of December, for building and delivering two steam dredging machines; one at the Navy Yard, New-York, and the other at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

The machines must be of power and capacity to dig 2,000 cubic yards each per day of 10 hours, and be arranged to dig in water 30 feet deep.

Bidders are requested to furnish plans and specifications of their machines, with full description of materials, dimensions, &c., and state the amount for which they will engage to build and deliver them at the places named, on or before the 1st of March, 1870, and guarantee their successful operation and ability to perform the work as above.

The Bureau retains the right to reject any or all the offers, or to accept such as may be deemed best adapted to the character of the work to be done, although the price asked may be higher.

DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

ASS'T. MED. PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., }
Dec. 6, 1869. }

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF BOTTLES.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 4, 1870, for the purchase of a quantity of empty Liquor and Medicine Bottles, viz.:
80,000 quart Liquor Bottles.
107,000 wide-mouth Medicine Bottles, of assorted sizes and colors. They can be seen any time at this office.
The above-named bottles are new, have never been used, and are packed in barrels and boxes.
Terms cash, with immediate delivery.
C. SUTHERLAND, Ass't. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 124 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The annual tournament of the New-York Chess Club, which commenced last Wednesday, has continued with unabated interest to the present time. Fifty-two games have been contested with the following result: J. Ware, Jr., won seven games, lost none; B. Lissner won three games, lost two; James Thompson won four games, lost two; Dr. Barnett won two games, lost one; Mr. Turner won two games, lost one; Mr. Green won two games, lost four; W. B. Jones won four games, lost eight; Mr. Dill won none, lost two; Mr. Bailey won none, lost two; M. Lissner won none, lost one; S. Moses won two games, lost two; Mr. Christy won none, lost one.

THOMAS THOMPSON, who recently died in Boston, left a large property, including paintings, valued at half a million of dollars. The latter formed the largest collection in America. It is understood they have been sold and will soon be brought to New-York. Ten cars will be required for their shipment.

The International Ocean Telegraph Company yesterday elected the following Directors: Wm. F. Smith, Jas. T. Sanford, David H. Haight, Edwards S. Sanford, Robert J. Livingston, Jas. A. Scrymser, Oliver K. King, William G. Fargo and Alexander Hamilton, Jr. To-day the new Board will regularly organize, at No. 68 Liberty-street, and elect its officers for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM LEWIS, a suburban resident, managed to lose $270 yesterday by the envelope game, in the mock jewelry store in the basement of No. 179 Broadway. One of the operators, giving the name of **CHARLES SMITH**, was arrested and arraigned before Justice **DOWLING**, who remanded him for examination.

At 10 o'clock last night a man, who is supposed to be a sailor named **ASHLEY**, aged 35 years, and a Portuguese, committed suicide in Grand-street, near Pitt, by shooting himself through the right temple with a Smith & Wesson revolver, evidently just purchased and entirely new. The man died instantly, and his remains were removed to the Thirteenth Ward Police Station, where the sum of $82 50 was found on his person. The deceased was attired in a new suit of clothes, and had no doubt just returned from a cruise. **SOLOMON DENZER**, of No. 428 East Ninth-street, was the only witness to the occurrence, and the motive of the misguided man is wholly unknown.

Rev. **T. DE WITT TALMADGE** delivered a very interesting and amusing lecture on "Grumblers," last evening, at the church corner of Houston and Thompson streets. There was a large attendance. The lecturer portrayed the different kinds of Grumblers who are a plague to humanity; treated on the causes which produced the peculiarities of their minds, and suggested active, healthy exercise as a remedy for their perverse dispositions. The proceeds of the lecture go to the aid of the Sabbath School of the Church.

Dr. **ISAAC J. HAYES**, of Arctic renown, delivered a lecture last evening before a small audience at Steinway Hall. In a very pleasing style he told the fascinating story of his adventures among the icebergs of the northern seas, where he planted the American flag on the northernmost point of land on the open Polar Sea within 450 miles of the north pole. He also gave some account of the traces of extinct civilization in Greenland, where he lately visited the ruins left by the Norsemen some centuries ago.

A fire occurred last night in the restaurant of **M. BEHLING**, in the basement of No. 25 Walker-street, when the following losses were sustained: Mr. **BEHLING**, $2,500 on stock and fixtures, no insurance. **FRANKENSTEIN & WAGNER**, importers of woolens, first and second floors, $8,000, insured. **ASHER & REIDLICH**, paper boxes, $200, insured. Loss on building, owner unknown, $2,000. A large quantity of escaped gas exploded on the first floor, and blew out the entire side partition. **HENRY M. SCHOBELL, JOHN STAG, HENRY CONKLIN** and **MICHAEL NOLL**, members of the Insurance Patrol No. 1, were severely injured by the concussion and exploding gas.

MACMILLAN's Fifth-avenue Skating Pond will be open to-day. There is a fine sheet of ice there, and the prospect is that it will be crowded to-day with those who are fond of the favorite Winter pastime.

Further evidence was taken before Commissioner **SHIELDS** yesterday in the case of E. B. **KELLOGG**, charged with not paying special tax as a distiller. Deputy Collector E. J. **KEEP, NICHOLAS BABCOCK, FRANCIS FINLAY** and **SPENCER KIRBY** were present as witnesses for the Government, **MICHAEL KANE** and **GEORGE JORDAN** testifying for the defence.

The teachers and pupils of the Sunday School connected with the Church of the Atonement inaugurated a Fair in aid of the building fund of the school, at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street, last evening. The Fair will be kept open during to-morrow, and on Thursday.

The New-York Society of Practical Engineering will take up the subject of "Deep Sea Sounding" at their meeting this evening, at the rooms of the Geographical Society in Cooper Institute.

OLIVE LOGAN will repeat her lecture on "Girls," at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening next.

The first of a course of lectures before the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered this evening at the rooms No. 473 Grand-street, by Rev. **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**, the subject being "Mental Culture."

A woman's suffrage meeting will be held at **PACKARD**'s College rooms, No. 937 Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The resolutions on divorce offered last week by Mr. C. O. **POOL** will be considered.

PHILIP FITZPATRICK, aged 45, of No. 215 West Fifty-first-street, and a driver on the Tenth-avenue line of cars, died suddenly yesterday, after eating his dinner at the depot. Coroner **FLYNN** will hold an inquest. Disease of the heart is supposed to have been the cause of death.

MICHAEL HARNEY and two other men met **HUGH MCGRAW**, of Brooklyn, in a Cherry-street liquor store, on Monday evening, when they volunteered to show him the way to Catharine Ferry. When they reached Catharine-street these men seized **MCGRAW** by the throat and forced him to kneel on the pavement, and then robbed him of $7. All three ran off, **HARNEY** subsequently returning and escorting the victim to the ferry, where the latter caused his arrest. When arraigned before Justice **DOWLING**, at the Tombs, the prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery, but was, nevertheless, remanded for trial at the General Sessions.

In the case of **CULLMAN, LIPPMANN, BUCKNER** and **MUNDAY**, the accused were held on the evidence, by United States Commissioner **SHIELDS** yesterday, to answer the charge of defrauding the Government while carrying on the business of tobacco manufacturers in Williamsburg.

LEOPOLD LAZARUS was held for trial yesterday by Justice **DOWLING**, on a charge of obtaining a quantity of shirt materials, &c., valued at $23, from **ADOLPH OPPER**, of No. 197 Church-street, by means of a bogus order.

An unknown man was found yesterday in Laight-street in a dying condition, death ensuing soon after admission to the Leonard-street Station House. The remains were removed to the Morgue.

Mrs. **BRIDGET KIFFIN**, aged 48, died suddenly yesterday from the effects of intemperance, at No. 584 Eleventh-avenue. Coroner **SCHIRMER** held an inquest.

FREDERICK MENKE, a German, died in a fit yesterday at No. 109 Thompson-street. Coroner **KEENAN** held an inquest and turned the body over to the county authorities for burial, the deceased having no relatives.

MARTHA SMITH, aged 45, died suddenly yesterday at No. 428 East Eleventh-st. Coroner **KEENAN** will hold an inquest.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. **WM. G. BISHOP**, the present efficient City Clerk of Brooklyn, is a candidate for reelection. There are other aspirants to the position, but none of them possess the qualities necessary to fill it. The City Clerk needs to be thoroughly conversant with rules of order, able to draft resolutions for uncultured Aldermen, and qualified to keep somewhat sober between meetings of the Board.

Broadway, Williamsburg, is to have a magnificent three-story, Philadelphia brick building, with an iron first-story front, as the frontispiece of a coal yard. It is to have a Mansard roof, and is to cost $8,000. **WINTJEN, DICK & CO.**, sugar refiners, are about to build a nine-story addition to their present establishment on First-street, at the foot of South Second-street, increasing the frontage fifty feet. The cost, including a two-story storehouse on the dock, to be $40,000.

WILLIAM MCGUIRE, who was kicked on the head by a horse in the stable of **THOMAS FARRELL**, corner of Grand and Myrtle avenues, two weeks ago, died at the City Hospital yesterday morning. It appears that his skull was fractured.

The total number of feet of sewerage done in Williamsburg, under the auspices of the Water and Sewerage Board, during the past year, was 50,860, or nine miles and a half. There is a great deal of work counted in these figures not yet completed, and much of it in a condition to suggest numerous Coroner's inquests during the Winter, caused by pedestrians falling into all sorts of pits, which have been left without any kind of covering or signal of danger in the night time. Whisky drinkers, especially, are alarmed at the apparent thoughtlessness of the Water Board.

A Fair is being held at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, in Brooklyn, by the Church of the Covenant. Some salable articles, of which they have the monopoly, they furnish to others for Fairs. The picture of *Notre Dame* on sale there is a little gem.

The Goodrich-Jones contest for the representation of the Fifth Assembly District of Kings County came up before the Mayor yesterday. [illegible] other than **GOODRICH** for Assembly, a fact which furnished considerable merriment to the Democratic friends of **JONES**. After hearing a number of witnesses the case was adjourned until the 15th inst.

The Brooklyn Choral Union's receipts for the past year amounted to $7,414 12, and the expenditures to $7,331 63, leaving a balance of $117 49 due the Treasurer, F. L. **DALLON**. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, **CHARLES HOLT**; Vice-President, J. K. VanSlyke; Treasurer, H. H. Beadle; Secretary, S. B. Clarke; Librarian, A. W. Kearsing; Trustees, Horace Waters, Wm. B. Cummings, D. B. Palmer, W. F. Jones, C. W. Cheshire, Wm. Shaw, L. F. Dinsmore, Hugh McClellan.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 117. Of these 20 were from consumption, 19 from pneumonia, 9 from bronchitis, and 8 from convulsions.

The residence of **WILLIAM EVANS** took fire yesterday morning, and before the flames could be extinguished damage to the extent of $500 was sustained.

DANIEL EGGLESTON, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing $52 from **JOHN BROCK**'s trunk, was held for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

The Flushing charter election on Monday was not a quiet one. During the day several free fights occurred, and blackened and bleeding faces were numerously visible. **JOHN ROBINSON, DANIEL FOGARTY** and **WILLIAM PHILLIPS**, were elected Trustees. In Whitestone the proceedings were more disagreeable than in Flushing, and Metropolitan aid was finally found necessary to maintain order. **CLINTON GRAHAM** and **BENJAMIN COX** were elected Trustees. In College Point the election passed off quietly. **CONRAD POPENHUSEN** and **A. D. SCHLEISENGER** were elected Trustees, and **CONRAD BUSSE**, Police Justice.

On Saturday night, Mr. **THALER**, of College Point, was drowned in the East River. He was 53 years of age, and leaves a large family.

GEORGE T. CHAMBERS, who shot **JOHN MYERS**, Jr., at Astoria, Sept. 24, inflicting a wound from which the latter died Nov. 27, is under arrest on a charge of murder. It is claimed that the shooting was accidental. Justice **SNEDIKER**, of Jamaica, commenced an investigation yesterday. It was adjourned till Monday next.

The schooner *Lucy Collins*, Captain **COLLINS**, of Boston, which has been ashore on Long Beach Point, Gardiner's Bay, for several weeks past, was hauled off on Monday afternoon and taken to Greenport, where she will go on the ways for repairs. The *Lucy Collins* was got afloat a week or two since, but, a storm arising at the time, her cables parted and she was driven ashore again.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The suit of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County against James Hatfield, Caleb Martine, Wm. C. Haviland, Robert R. Oakley, Darius Lyon, Wm. H. and Harvey Heustis, Jacob Hunt, Elisha Crawford and George Downing, surviving sureties of **HENRY WILLETTS**, Ex-County Treasurer, a defaulter to the amount of $160,000, was brought to trial yesterday before Hon. Justice **GILBERT**, at the Court House, White Plains. The case was opened on the part of the plaintiffs by **CALVIN FROST**, counsel to the Board.

The town officers of Pelham have laid out a new road through the Roosevelt estate, from Pelham Priory to the old Post road, or Boston Boulevard, to be known as Pelhamdale-avenue, and the Board of Supervisors have passed an appropriation for opening and working it. The new avenue will prove of great convenience to the residents of the town, and open a delightful and picturesque section of country hitherto almost inaccessible.

NEW-JERSEY.

While a number of shoemakers were drinking in the saloon of **FRED. FREHNER**, Marshal-street, Newark, they became involved in a quarrel regarding the order of St. Crispin, and the Messrs. **GRAF BROTHERS. JOSEPH LEPRON**, of No. 34 Market street, was savagely beaten by a man named **WILLIAM SCHR**, who has been arrested and held to bail. **LEPRON** now lies in a dangerous condition.

The trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad (Allentown line) were delayed both ways for several hours, by an accident in the driving snow storm on Monday afternoon, owing to the breaking of a rail a few miles this side of Reading, Penn. The cars were thrown from the track, and the front car passed through a picket fence at the right hand of the road, where, fortunately, there was no embankment. Both tracks were torn up. **JOHN G. SAXE**, the poet, and Rev. Dr. **DOWLING**, of Newark, both on a lecturing tour to Pittsburg, were on the train. The passengers were a good deal frightened by their rough jolt over the sleepers, but, fortunately, there was no injury to life or limb. A wreck train was telegraphed for to Reading, and after several hours' detention the tracks were repaired, and the trains, both ways, proceeded on as fast as the rapidly-accumulating snow would permit.

Deputy Collector **MATTHEWS** yesterday seized the wholesale liquor establishment of J. **RITTERMAN**, at No. 20 Bank-street, Newark, for frauds alleged to have been committed by its proprietor upon the revenue. Mr. **RITTERMAN** was himself taken into custody. It is alleged against him that he is licensed only as a retail dealer, and that his liquors do not correspond with the Government stamp and gaugers' brands on the barrels. Commissioner **WHITEHEAD** committed the accused for examination.

The December Term of the Union County Courts opened yesterday in the Court House at Elizabeth.

Burglars entered the store of **FREDERICK BETTS**, at Hoboken, on Sunday night, and robbed it of about $50 worth of tobacco and cigars. Three men employed upon the canal boat *Arabia*, all of them known to be desperate characters, taken into custody on suspicion of having committed the burglary, were held for trial.

Work on the Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad has been stopped until Spring.

Marcus L. Ward, Joseph Ward, Moses Sayre, Samuel H. Congar and Cephas M. Woodruff have been elected Directors for three years of the Newark Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

JULIA THOMAS yesterday procured the arrest, in Newark, of her husband, **GEORGE H. THOMAS**, on a charge of having brutally beaten and kicked her. The woman was badly bruised upon several parts of her body. **GEORGE** is said to have been somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time he made the assault. He was committed for examination.

A fire broke out at about 9 o'clock last evening in the jewelry establishment No. 14 Oliver-street, in Newark, of Messrs. **NESLER & REDWAY**. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and the flames were extinguished before the building had been destroyed. Most of the stock was saved. The damage will not exceed $1,000.

Conductor **PARKER**, who thrust from his train a passenger who fell into the river and was drowned, surrendered himself yesterday and was held to answer in $5,000 bail.

A junk dealer named **CHRISTIAN KNAW**, doing business at No. 270 Wayne-street, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having bought property which he knew had been stolen. It is charged that for 48 cents, he purchased from three boys who entered an unoccupied house on South Eighth-street, a few nights since, a valuable quantity of goods, which they had stolen therefrom. He is held for examination.

EDWIN FORREST KEENEY, who was arrested in Jersey City some time since for alleged burglaries, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $6,000. His wife, who was arrested at the same time on a charge of receiving the property he is alleged to have stolen, will be discharged to-day.

A little boy named **PECK** was run over by an express wagon on York-street on Monday afternoon. Besides being injured about the arm he was badly bruised about the head and shoulders.

Sale of Oil Paintings at the Somerville Art Gallery.

A fine collection of oil paintings by some of the most distinguished artists was sold at auction at the Somerville Art Gallery on Monday and Tuesday evenings. On the first evening, owing to the severe snowstorm, there was but a slight attendance of purchasers, consequently, a large number of the finest specimens in that evening's catalogue were held over until last night, when there was quite a good gathering of connoisseurs and bidders. Most of the pictures were sold at very low rates, with but few exceptions. "The Love Letter," one of **CHARLES BAUGNIET**'s best production, sold for $695; "Blessing the Bride," by E. **FREIDERICKSON**, for $525; "Interrogating Cupid," by W. **AMBERG**, of Berlin, for $360. "The Interrupted Dessert," by **ALPHONSE CARRIERE**, of Paris, for $300. "The Pleasures of Country Life," by R. **HECK**, of Munich, for $270, and "The Humble Household," by M. **ARNOUX**, of Paris, for $280. K. T. **LITSCHAUR**'s splendid work of the Dusseldorf school, "The Iconoclasts," was purchased for $295. "Curiosity," by A. **KINDLER**, of the same school, brought $160. **VAN STARKENBORGH**'s "Morning in Thuringia"—Calling the Cattle to the Stream—sold for $160. "Near Patterdale, Cumberland," a beautiful landscape by the same artist, was knocked down at $175. His "Resting at a Fountain"—Thuringia—sold for $75, and "Watching the Cattle"—view in the Drusenthal, Thuringia, $76. J. **LEROY**'s "Youth and Age" brought $150. **WINSLOW HOMER**'s "Last Goose at Yorktown," representing two soldiers creeping along the ground on their hands and knees attempting to surprise a solitary harmless goose, said to have been the last of his race in that neighborhood at the time of the siege, was purchased for $170. "The [illegible] **EMILE FAIVRE**'s "Studying from Nature" for $125; **MILES RAMSEY**'s "Fruit" for $61. "The Death of Baron Von Raven," a scene during the [illegible] war in Germany, by **CHRISTIAN SELL**, for $[illegible], and "After the Proposal," by [illegible] of Paris, for $[illegible]. Many others of this fine collection were sold at much lower prices.

Kings County Democratic General Committee.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee held its regular meeting at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, last evening, **JAMES B. CRAIG** in the chair. Mr. J. I. **BERGEN**, from the Finance Committee, reported that the collections last year had been greater than previous years, and that the finances were in excellent condition. The balance on hand is $5,000, which sum the Committee recommend be deposited in the Trust Company or some other responsible institution. The report was accepted, and the Treasurer was authorized to invest the funds.

Under the heading of miscellaneous business, Mr. **ALEX. MCCUE** desired, if in order, to refer to a matter of considerable notoriety, which was in relation to a meeting of Democrats held in the Mayor's office one night last week. He asked leave to present the subject in an official form, having a copy in his hand. At this meeting, he said, a Committee of five was appointed with reference to a representation of two from each ward to be added to the General Committee. The object in view was not to aid in constructing a separate Committee, but to aid this one.

The official copy was thereupon submitted and read by the Secretary. It was directed to the Chairman of the General Committee and signed by Mayor **KALBFLEISCH**. The purport was that at a meeting of influential Democrats held on the 4th inst. a Committee of five was appointed to confer with this General Committee in regard to the subject referred to by Mr. **MCCUE**, and that the Committee of Conference comprised the following: Hon. George Thompson, Hon. Demas Barnes, W. J. Lowber, Thomas Kinsella and Martin Kalbfleisch. They respectfully requested the appointment of a similar Committee to meet and confer with the above-named gentlemen.

Mr. **BERGEN** moved that a Committee of five be appointed to confer with Mr. **KALBFLEISCH** and persons represented by him, in reference to the subject of the communication, which was agreed to, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee: Messrs. J. I. **BERGEN, ALEX. MCCUE, HUGH MCLAUGHLIN**, (Fourth Ward,)—**MURPHY** and **WM. C. KINGSLEY**.

Mr. **MCLAUGHLIN** said that as he understood it, this Committee of five was appointed to ascertain the views of the other Committee, but were not invested with power.

The Chairman stated that the Committee were required to report to the General Committee.

The Committee then voted that when they adjourn they adjourn for two weeks, and went into secret session.

Meeting of the New-York Historical Society.

A stated meeting of this Society was held at their library last evening. An interesting correspondence was then read between Mr. **CHARLES K. TUCKERMAN**, United States Consul at Athens, Greece, an Colonel **BOZZARIS**, son of the well-known Suliote chief, **MARCO BOZZARIS**, inclosing to the Society the tassel of the latter's sword as a memento. After the Treasurer's report, and that of the Nominating Committee, Rev. B. F. **DECOSTA**, of this City, was introduced. He read an exceedingly interesting and instructive paper on "The Discovery of Massachusetts." After remarking that, at first sight the subject seemed to be exhausted, he proceeded to show the shortcomings of existing works on the subject. The first discovery was undoubtedly by the Norsemen of the eleventh century. He then showed the changes which have taken place in and around Cape Cod, illustrating his subject by a map of it in the year 1542, compared with one of the present date, and clearly proving that the Cape is being gradually worn away by the sea. The first Englishman landing was supposed to be **BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD**, in 1602, but he was antedated by **JEAN ALFONSCE**, a French pilot, who discovered the bay in 1542 or thereabouts. He proceeded then to prove **ALFONSCE**'s claim of discovery by various well-known historical authorities—**HAKLUYT, MARGERY** and others. The paper was mainly concerning the Frenchman's claim to prior discovery, and was quite instructive, and was attentively listened to.

A discussion on the means of procuring for the Society **TOWNSEND**'s voluminous work, *Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, followed, which ended in laying the matter on the table, and the Society adjourned.

New Unitarian Conference Rooms.

The formal opening of the new rooms of the Hudson River (Unitarian) Conference and the New-York Young Men's Christian Union, at No. 5 Clinton-place, was made the occasion last evening of a very pleasant reception, in which about 300 ladies and gentlemen participated. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. **BELLOWS**, Rev. Mr. **HEPWORTH**, Mr. W. A. **BALDWIN**, President of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, and Rev. Mr. **PUTNAM**, of Brooklyn, after which the remainder of the evening was devoted to pleasant social intercourse and an examination of the very neatly appointed rooms of the new institution.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 7—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85¾; 1865, old, 84⅛; 1867, 86⅛; Ten-forties, 81⅛. Stocks steady; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 100⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LONDON, Dec. 7—1 P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86; 1867, 86⅛; Ten-forties, 81.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 72f. 97c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 7.—Petroleum opened firm at 61⅛f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Dec. 7.—Cotton opened firm on the spot, and flat at 132½f. ₩ cwt. for Low Middling afloat.

BREMEN, Dec. 7.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 7 thalers, and closed firm but quiet; quotations unchanged.

HAMBURG, Dec. 7.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 15 marcbancos 6 schilling, and closed firm and unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 7.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 92⅛@92⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 73f.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—1 P. M.—**COTTON**—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day will not exceed 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Oats, 2s. 11d. ₩ cwt. Peas, 38s. ₩ quarter for Canadian. Wheat, 9s. 10d. ₩ cental for California White; 8s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 17,500 quarters, of which 11,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—11 A. M.—**COTTON**—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 9,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Linseed Cakes, £10 17s. ₩ ton for thin oblong for feeding. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d. @60s.

LONDON, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 86; 1865, old, 84⅛; 1867, 86⅛; Ten-forties, 81⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7—4:30 P. M.—**COTTON**—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 7.—United States Bonds closed heavy; Five-twenties, 91⅛.

HAVRE, Dec. 7.—Cotton closed quiet for both; Tres Ordinaire, 135⅛, on spot.

ANTWERP, Dec. 7.—Petroleum closed firm at 61⅛f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—**EXCHANGE** par to 1-10 ₩ cent. premium. **FLOUR** quiet; sales of Spring Extras at $4 @$4 25. **WHEAT** in speculative demand; sales of No. 1 at 90c.@91c.; No. 2 at 87¼c.@88c.; in the afternoon there were sales of No. 2 at 88¼c., seller December. **CORN** quiet at 77c.@79c. for No. 2; in the afternoon there were sales of No. 2 at 77c.@77¼c. **OATS** dull; sales of No. 2 at 41¼c.@42¼c. cash and 43¼c., seller January. **RYE** quiet at 75¼c. for No. 2. **BARLEY** dull and nominally 80c.@83c. for No. 2. **HIGHWINES** firm, and nominally held at $1. **PROVISIONS** firmer. **PORK**, $30 50@$31; prime do., $26 50@$27. Sweet-pickled **HAMS**, 15c.@15½c. Short-rib Middles, 14½c.@15c. Dry-salted Shoulders, loose, 11½c.@11¾c. **LARD**, 18c.@18½c. Dressed **HOGS** steady at $12 25@$12 75. **CATTLE** dull and easier at $3 75@$3 80 for fair Cows, and $5 40@$7 12½ for good to choice shipping. Live **HOGS** dull and lower at $9 45@$9 60 for fair to medium, and $10 75@$11 27½ for extra to prime. **RECEIPTS**—7,500 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Dressed Hogs, 5,000 Live Hogs. **SHIPMENTS**—5,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—**TOBACCO** firm at $7 50@$8 50 for New Lugs; $9@$10 50 for Old Lugs; $11@$12 50 for Dark Leaf. **COTTON** unchanged. **FLOUR** firm; the business was small. **WHEAT** firm; No. 2 87½c.; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 05@$1 08; prime to fancy, $1 10@$1 40; choice White, $1 25. **CORN** heavy; Mixed, in bulk, 68c.@70c.; choice White, 85c.; New White sacked, 80c.; choice New Yellow, 85c.@88c.; Old White, 90c.@95c. **OATS** dull at 52c.@53c. for Mixed, and 55c.@56c. for White. **BARLEY** dull; Fancy Fall, $1 60. **RYE** dull at 80c.@82c. **WHISKY** unsettled at $1. **PORK** firmer at $30 for Light and $31 for Heavy. Dry salt **MEATS** steady at 12¾c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Rib, and 16¾c. for Clear Sides. **BACON**—No sales. **LARD**—Prime Steam for December and January held at 17¼c. **CATTLE** steady but unchanged. **RECEIPTS**—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 5,500 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels; Hogs, 2,200 head.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 7.—**FLOUR** unchanged. **WHEAT** dull and lower; No. 2, $1 03; No. 1, $1 10. **CORN** dull; the supply is large; New, 73c.@74c.; Old, 85c. **OATS** held higher at 55c.@58c. **RYE** steady at 90c.@95c. **BARLEY** unchanged. **COTTON** dull and lower; Middling, 23¼c.; Low Middling, 23c. **TOBACCO** in good demand; sales 110 hhds. at $7 95@$15 75. **WHISKY** firm and held at $1. Live **HOGS** dull at $9 75@$10 25; receipts 6,060 head. Green **MEATS** dull at 11¼c.@11½c., with sales all around; Shoulders alone sold at 11¼c.; Hams, 15¼c.; Sides alone sold at 13¼c. **PROVISIONS** firm and in light demand. **PORK** held at $30 50; salable at $30. Bulk **MEATS**, 12¼c.@15c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides, packed. **BACON** dull; Shoulders offered at 14¾c. to come out of smoke; Sides, 17½c.@18c. There was a moderate demand for Shoulders at 14¼c., but none for Sides. Sugar-cured **HAMS** unchanged. **LARD** dull at 17½c.@18c. **EXCHANGE** steady at 1-10 per cent. discount, buying.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—**COTTON** quiet and steady; quotations are nominal at 24¼c.@24¾c. for Middling Uplands. **FLOUR** fairly active; prices unchanged; Howard-street Superfine at $5 75@$6 12½; do. Extra, [illegible] do. Family, [illegible] City Mills Superfine, [illegible] **OATS** firm at [illegible] **PROVISIONS** [illegible] **BACON**—Rib Sides, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; Clear Sides, 19¼c.@19½c.; Shoulders, 15¼c.@15½c.; Hams, 21c. **LARD**, 19c. **WHISKY** very quiet $1 04@$1 05.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—**COTTON** quiet; Middling, 23c. **FLOUR** steady; Extra Family, $5 25. **WHEAT** steady but unchanged. **CORN** steady at 65c.@70c. **OATS** steady at 55c. **RYE** steady at 80c. Live **HOGS** steady at $9 50@$10, gross. **TOBACCO**—Sales 77 hhds. at $[illegible] for new Lugs, and $28 for fine manufacturing Leaf. **PROVISIONS** firm. Mess **PORK**, $31 50. **BACON**—Shoulders, 16½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Bulk **SHOULDERS**, 12¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. New Sugar-cured **HAMS**, 23c. **LARD**—Tierce, 18½c. **WHISKY** quiet at 97c.@98c.

OSWEGO, Dec. 7.—**FLOUR** steady and unchanged; sales 200 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 for White and $7 50 for Double Extra. **WHEAT** dull and unchanged; sales of car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 30. **CORN** steady at $1 08. **BARLEY** quiet and unchanged; Up-lake Canada held at $1 04@$1 05; Bay Quinte, $1 20. **CORNMEAL**, $2 20 ₩ cwt. **MILLFEED** steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middling, $32@$33 ₩ ton. Canal **FREIGHTS**—On Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 86c.; to Albany, 78c. Lake **IMPORTS**—53,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—**COTTON** unchanged. Quercitron **BARK** steady at $32 50 for No. 1. **FLOUR** dull and very weak; Superfine, $4 87½@$5; Extras, $5 25@$5 37½; Northwestern Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 12½; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 87½@$6 50. **WHEAT** very dull and unchanged. **RYE**, $1 05@$1 10. **CORN** in fair demand; Old Yellow, $1 08@$1 10; New, 85c.@91c. **OATS** unchanged. **PETROLEUM** very quiet; Crude, 24c.; Refined, 31½c. **GROCERIES** and **PROVISIONS** unchanged; small business doing. **WHISKY**, $1 05@$1 06.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—**RECEIPTS**—None. **FLOUR** inactive. **WHEAT** inactive; sales 600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 16. **CORN** dull at 98c. for car lots of old, and 83c. for do. new. **OATS** inactive and nominal at 52c. **RYE** neglected. **BARLEY** dull; sale two cars four-rowed Canada at $1, bagged and delivered. **PEAS** nominal at 95c. **HIGHWINES** offered at $1 03@$1 04. **PORK** steady, but dull at $32 for heavy Mess. **LARD** quiet at 19c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 7.—**FLOUR** dull. **WHEAT** active and lower; Amber, $1 11; No. 1 Red, $1 13½; No. 2 do., $1 07. **CORN** declining, and nominally 91½c. for No. 2. **OATS** quiet but unchanged. Dressed **HOGS** steady and better at $12@$12 37½. **RECEIPTS**—8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 103,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. **SHIPMENTS**—1,600 bbls. Flour, 1,200 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—**COTTON** closed with a fair demand at lower rates; Middling, 23½c.@23¾c.; sales 400 bales; receipts, 10,047 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,175 bales; coastwise, 1,296 bales; New Mess **PORK**, $32 25. **WHISKY**, $1 12½. Other articles firm, but unchanged. **GOLD**, 123¼. Sterling **EXCHANGE**, 133¼. New-York Sight **EXCHANGE**, ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. premium.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—**FLOUR** and **OATS** unchanged. **WHEAT** heavy at 87¼c. for No. 1 and 86c. for No. 2. **RYE** steady at 74c. for No. 1. **BARLEY** firm at $1 20 for Prime, delivered. Dressed **HOGS** lower at $12@$13. **RECEIPTS**—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. **SHIPMENTS**—4,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 7.—**COTTON** quiet and nominally 23c.@24c.; receipts, 2,782 bales; exports, 1,480 bales. **FLOUR** steady; Superfine, $5. **CORN**, 92½c. **OATS**, 62½c. **PORK**, $32. **LARD**, 18c.@19½c. **BACON** nominal; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 20c.; Bulk Shoulders, 13c.@13¼c.; Sides, 17¼c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 7.—Beef **CATTLE**—Receipts, 1,144 head; sales of Extra at $12 50@$12 75; first quality at $11 50@$12 25; second quality at $10@$11; third quality at $8@$9 50. **SHEEP AND LAMBS**—Receipts, 10,000 head; the prices are the same as last week—$6@$7 ₩ lb.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—**FLOUR** quiet at $4 37½@$5 50; sales of Oregon Extra at $5. **WHEAT** firm at $1 50@$1 55 for shipping grades; strictly choice, $1 60. Legal Tenders, 81¼.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—**THE COTTON** market is more active, but prices are a shade easier, though not quotably lower; sales, 736 bales; receipts, 889 bales; Middling, 23c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 7.—**COTTON** closed quiet at the inside figures; sales 1,300 bales Middling at 23c.@23¼c.; receipts, 3,775 bales; exports, 1,718 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 7.—**COTTON** closed quiet; receipts, 800 bales; exports, 112 bales; sales 100 bales Low Middling at 23¼c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7.—**WHEAT** dull and nominal. **CORN** dull and nominal. **OATS** nominally unchanged. **RYE** dull and nominal. **BARLEY** dull and nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—**FLOUR** is quiet and unchanged. **WHEAT** firm at $1 55@$1 57½. Legal Tenders, 81¼.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 7.—**COTTON** dull and ¼c. lower; sales, 225 bales; Middling, 23¼c.; receipts, 1,437 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,095 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec 7.—Spirits of **TURPENTINE** quiet. **RESIN** steady. Crude **TURPENTINE** steady at $1 75@$2 10. **TAR** steady at $2. **COTTON** quiet.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 7.—**COTTON** closed quiet; receipts, 3,097 bales; exports, 4,748 bales; sales, 800 bales; Middling, 23¼c.

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—**FLOUR** quiet. **WHEAT** dull; No. 2 White, $1 10@$1 11. Dressed **HOGS**, $11 87@$12 87, dividing on 200 lbs.

A.—**THE KNOX HAT.**—The **KNOX** Hat is novel and faultless in form, light, durable and appropriate to all wearers. No compliment of equal comprehensiveness can be paid any imported production, or any of the home-made articles that are regarded as utterly worthless by fashionable critics. The **KNOX** fall style (to be admired at No. 212 Broadway) is, this season, as heretofore, the tile.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cuba	Nov. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Idaho	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Dec. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Samaria	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Dec. 9	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 11	New-York	Havre.
FOR SAN DOMINGO, HAVANA, &C.			
Tybee	Dec. 8	New-York	St. Domingo.
Fah-Kee	Dec. 9	New-York	Bermuda.
Eagle	Dec. 9	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	Dec. 11	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Scotia*, close at the General Post Office at 8 A. M.

Mails for Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, close at 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Bermuda, W. I., by the *Fah Kee*, close at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 7—*In steamship Holsatia, for Cherbourg, &c.*—B. C. Morris, lady, infant and servant, Miss E. B. Post and servant, John Hone, lady and 2 daughters, Alex. S. Hone, Mrs. Van Konitzer, Bernard Hecht and family, W. H. Wyckell, Mrs. M. C. Shepard and sons, Dr. Thos. B. Sterling, Jose Sevilla, E. Bech, A. D. Hamburger, J. Kuhlke, S. D. Rosenbaum, H. Duden, H. Rindskopf, Stephen M. Vail, U. S. Consul; Milton S. Vail, A. Beltz and child, M. Cohen, H. Von Essen, M. J. Nothhilf, F. Le Hanne, V. R. Pitthahn and family, Wm. C. Beck, Martin Herz, J. M. Marshall.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 7—*In steamship Nevada, from Liverpool.*—Geo. Virtue, John F. Wiley, Mrs. Sarah Wiley, G. Croce, Mr. Smyth, G. M. Wingate and wife.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah.—Miss M. Hammond, J. Scooler, Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Deming.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets.... 4 32 | Moon sets.. 9 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island.12 00 | Hell Gate.. 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

Arrived.

Steamship Nevada, (Br.,) Green, Liverpool Nov. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 365 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Nov. 29, and S. W. Pass 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to James Hand.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Hayti, 19 ds., with coffee, logwood, &c., to master. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Brig Clara Pickens, (of Providence,) Rogers, New-Orleans 18 ds., with cotton seed to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Jos. Maxfield, Maxfield, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Julia Elizabeth, Henricks, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. A. Crocker, Baker, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Hall, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hattie Collins, Wood, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry D. Armstrong, Peterson, Port Johnson, for Hudson.

Schr. M. J. Chadwick, Gay, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Samuel Fish, Tile, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. Sola E. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Deming, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Holsatia, for Hamburg; Charleston, for Charleston; Niagara, for Richmond; ships Abeona and Gleniffer, for Glasgow; Missouri, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 7.—Arr. steamships Champion, from New-York; J. W. Everman, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamships James Adger, for New-York; Maryland, Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 7.—Cld. schrs. Stephen Morris, for Baltimore; Sidney C. Tyler, Boston; Abbie Dunn, Satilla River; ship Theobold, Liverpool; steamships Leo, New-York; North Point, Baltimore.

Arr. brig Star, from Wood's Hole; schr. John E. Daley, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Cld. ships Mataura, for Liverpool, with 33,000 sacks wheat; Enoch Train, for Callao.

Sld. ship Golden Sea, for Liverpool.

7th.—Arr. ships Carolus Magnus, from New-York; Bertha and Anne Main, Sydney; Afrique, Marseilles.

Sld. ships Enoch Train, for Callao; Matura, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7.—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

WOOD'S HOLE, Dec. 7.—Passed by, steamer Oriental, from Savannah for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Betty, (N. G.,) Nutzhorn, from Shields, before reported at anchor in the Lower Bay, came up to the City this A. M., and reports having had fresh breezes and fine weather the first part of passage; Sept. 12, lat. 48 03, lon. 7 44, had a very strong gale from S. W. to N. W., and from thence till Sept. 28 had strong westerly winds; Sept. 29, experienced a very severe gale from the northward; 30th, lat. 40 36, lon. 19, saw a wreck, but could not ascertain her name; from Oct. 28 to Nov. 26 had fresh breezes and baffling winds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 7.—The steamship City of Washington, from New-York, arrived at this port at 5 A. M. to-day.

The steamship Tarifa, from New-York, arrived at this port at 4 P. M. yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 7.—The steamship Peruvian, from Portland, arrived at this port yesterday.

TIFFANY & CO.
ARE OPENING DAILY THEIR
IMPORTATIONS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ENGLISH JEWELRY,
ORIENTAL ONYX AND PRECIOUS STONES,
DELICATE GOLD TRACERY ON
ENAMEL, ENTIRELY NEW
AND VERY BRILLIANT.

FANCY ARTICLES IN SILVER
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES IN SILVER,
WITH THEIR NEW STYLE OF FINISH,
AND WITH PARCEL GILDING.

CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS,
NEW STYLES.
BRONZE, BRONZE-GILT, AND
PORPHYRY
OF THE STYLE OF THE SEVENTEENTH
CENTURY.
FINE BRASS, HIGHLY POLISHED—STYLE OF
LOUIS XIV.—GRAY MARBLE, ORNAMENTED WITH CLOISONNEE
ENAMEL,
MARBLE AND ANTIQUE GREEN BRONZE,
SEVERAL LARGE, FINE SETS.
GILT AND CRYSTAL REGULATOR CLOCKS.

ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLES OF
FINE GILT GOODS,
ENAMELED AND INLAID WITH STONE.
Photograph Cases and Frames.
SOMETHING NEW.

CHOICE LONDON AND VIENNA
POCKETBOOKS.
Memorandum Tablets, Letter Cases,
AND
NOVELTIES IN LEATHER.
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

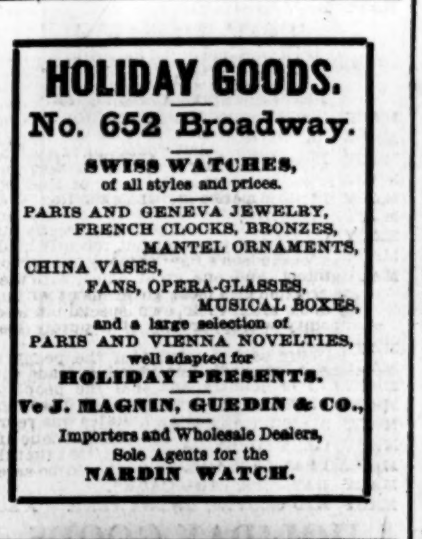
Special Sale of
WINTER CLOTHING,
BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
AT NO. 521 BROADWAY.
(ST. NICHOLAS BLOCK.)

As we require all the room in our two retail departments for an extensive new stock, we have taken the above store for a short time to close out all goods manufactured previous to the present season.

EVERY ARTICLE IS MARKED TO SELL AT LESS THAN COST, AND A LARGE PORTION AT HALF COST.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO BUY SUPERIOR CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
No. 652 Broadway.
SWISS WATCHES,
of all styles and prices.
PARIS AND GENEVA JEWELRY,
FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
CHINA VASES,
FANS, OPERA-GLASSES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
and a large selection of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES,
well adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers,
Sole Agents for the
NARDIN WATCH.



We offer at RETAIL for the next thirty days our entire stock of FINE FURS at wholesale prices.
KINGSBURY, ABBOTT, GAY & CO.,
Nos. 520 and 522 Broadway, New-York.
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
STEPHEN PELL,
IMPORTER, No. 21 JOHN-ST.

THE ROMANCE OF CURE

The many evidences of extraordinary cures that are daily reported as effected through

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Ready Relief, and Perfect Purgative Pills, in written testimonials from all parts of the world, surpass in wonder the most extravagant miracles of enchantment. Physicians and medical men in all countries pronounce these wonderful remedies a mystery, that neither their science of analysis or chemical skill can explain. True, these medicines effect the most marvelous cures, and restore the dying to life, and relieve the most wretched pain-suffering victim of his tortures, in from one to twenty minutes; and although they know some of the ingredients of their composition, and Dr. RADWAY has published their formula, (withholding only two newly-discovered roots,) still both French, German, English and American Chemists and Pharmaceutists utterly fail with the same ingredients as prepared by them. The great success which these wonderful remedies are constantly achieving, lies in the great secret of combining the ingredients together, after exercising due care in selecting the pure and genuine roots.

Such wonders of Modern Chemistry as the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, READY RELIEF and RADWAY'S PILLS are without parallel in the history of medicine, for there are some infirmities and diseases that are considered as incurable, and sure death. Yet the most astounding cures have been made through these remedies of some diseases that have never been known to be cured by medicine.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, WHITE SWELLING, TUMORS in the Womb, Stomach, Ovaries, BOWELS, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, that have been pronounced incurable, Cancers, Ulcers, Swellings, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Concretions, Ulcers and Sores of the Bones, Rickets so deeply seated that no other medicines have ever been known to reach, have been cured by the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the READY RELIEF and PILLS.

Palsy, Paralysis, DRY GANGRENE—that threatens a living death—daily rotting away of the limbs and flesh—Diabetes, Involuntary Discharge of Water, Fungi in the Bladder, (the Emperor Napoleon's disease,) TORTURING PAINS when discharging urine, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA—each and every one of these complaints—though but few out of the many other diseases RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has cured and is daily curing in all parts of the world.

In one word, any disease—no matter under what name designated, that is nourished or increased by BAD, impure, depraved, weak, thin, watery or poisoned blood—can be cured by RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Drs. RADWAY & CO. have never claimed one-hundredth part of the curative virtues for their remedies as is ascribed to them by the people who have used them; for bear in mind, only such diseases and complaints that Dr. RADWAY, after successful treatment with their remedies knew they would cure, were enumerated in their curative list, so that many of the extraordinary cases that have been reported awakened as much astonishment in the discovery of their remedial agents as in those who had been rescued from death, and made whole and sound.

At first many persons discredited their extraordinary power, from the fact of their disappointment in the use of other advertised remedies—and some believed it impossible for simple medicines made only from vegetable substances—roots, herbs, &c.—should possess such marvelous power. Yet they can readily comprehend that the simple grasses of the field, after undergoing the chemical process of distillation designed by nature in the cow and churn, furnishes us with butter—certainly the most abundant fat, caloric or heat-making, bone, tissue, muscle, sinew and blood-making constituents for the human body.

But when those people who first doubt the efficacy of these remedies commence their use, they became hteir most earnest advocates.

OVARIAN TUMOR CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors either of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterus, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculous Concretions.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for TWELVE YEARS. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your READY RELIEF; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel BETTER, SMARTER, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

* * * * *

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRUSSIA.

Mr. Adolph Richter, of Duisburg, on the Rhine, hearing of the wonderful cures effected by these remedies, wrote Dr. Radway for a supply—on the receipt of which, and after reading some of the cures effected, as published in the German and English books that accompanied the medicines, he became doubtful, and thought the cases too extravagant for belief, but consented to try them. The result was that he became so firm an advocate in their favor, that he has established agencies in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and St. Petersburg, and is anxious to devote his exclusive time and money to their introduction and sale on the Continent of Europe. As an evidence of the wonderful power of the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF in stopping pain, he sends us the following authenticated certificate of cure, where

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
IN TWO MINUTES

gave ease and comfort to a bed-ridden sufferer, who for four weeks had been disabled, and for fourteen days under various physicians, receiving no benefit. Read the letter:

"CERTIFICATE!" "COPY!"

During four weeks I had been suffering most severely from most violent pains in the spine, loins, and head. During fourteen days I had been utterly unable to attend to anything. After having had medical aid from various physicians, and applied remedies of every kind, without obtaining any relief, my attention happened to be called to RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. I ordered immediately some to be fetched, and two minutes after rubbing myself with the same, the pains in the head disappeared, and after several frictions with the Relief, the pains in the spine and loins disappeared the next day, so that I was enabled to attend to my work on the same day.

The astonishing rapidity of the action of this glorious remedy compels me to give publicity to this fact in behalf of suffering humanity. I consider it my duty toward my fellow-men, in order that persons suffering in a similar manner may avail themselves of that admirable remedy.

DORTMUND, in Westphalia, Prussia, 14th August, 1869.
(Signed,) HEINER LIEBE, of Germania,
near Martin.
Witness: HEINER NUMBERGER, in Dortmund.

RATTLESNAKES.

Here is another wonderful cure that should gladden the hearts of "all creation," for a cure of those accidents that frequently occur, that are certain death to the unfortunate victim—for there is no poison so quick, so venomous, so deadly as that of the RATTLESNAKE.

A remedy that will cure those bitten by these reptiles will save the lives and prevent serious consequences to those bitten by mad dogs, hydrophobia, and from the poisoning from the bites and stings of reptiles, insects, animals, whose poisons are less subtle and deadly than the rattlesnake. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is an antidote to all poisons, mineral, vegetable or animal. Lumbermen, woodmen, foresters, huntsmen, sportsmen, travelers, sea-faring men, should rejoice that a remedy so useful, so potent as the READY RELIEF, will protect them against accidents and injuries from venomous reptiles, as well as from disease.

We publish this certificate at the request of Messrs. Miller, Chamberlain & Co., of Belton, Texas, well known as first-class merchants and druggists, who are rated commercially among the most honorable and wealthy houses in the United States. There is no deception in this, and however mysterious it may appear that a simple remedy like the Ready Relief will cure so deadly a disease as a rattlesnake poison, the fact is there, and challenges dispute.

DR. RADWAY & CO.: Your READY RELIEF is in constant demand, curing many complaints not enumerated by you, as for instance SNAKE BITES. One of our neighbors, a Mr. JOHN SOLOMAN, was bitten by one of the largest RATTLESNAKES ever seen in this country, was fifteen miles from a Doctor at the time. He happened to have Ready Relief at hand, which when applied, gave immediate relief and in a few hours a perfect cure. Yours, respectfully,
(Signed,) MILLER, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.
BELTON, Texas, Nov. 25, 1869.

A WOUNDED LIVER
CURED BY RADWAY'S PILLS.

Diseases of the Liver and gastric system are much more serious in the tropics of Central and South America than in the United States. The following letter we publish without further comments. The writer is a gentleman of high standing in Costa Rica, and well known among the Central American merchants in this City:

SAN JUAN DE COSTA RICA.

Messrs. Dr. Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York:

DEAR SIRS: As an homage to truth and justice, I cannot do less than address these few lines to you, authorising you to make such use thereof as you may think most advisable.

Two years since, in consequence of a fall which I had from a wall of my house, I received a severe blow on the Liver, which was followed by a severe inflammation. A physician who was called in, after administering some two or three specifics without any result, stated to me that this was caused by an obstruction in the mucous membrane, which would prove unquestionably mortal, as the daily evacuations would cease. In such a critical position, and seeing myself at DEATH'S DOOR, I turned to Providence, and in that alone had I any confidence, and from you alone could I hope for any prolongation of life. During one of my vigils in my sickness, and without any consolation than my resignation, I wished to pass an hour away in reading, and God placed within my reach a pamphlet of Dr. Radway's, and found it stated therein that his medicine acted especially on the Liver Complaints. Like a ray of hope, like a plank amidst the shipwreck of my life, I trusted those remedies, and without hesitating a moment I had recourse to them in the hope of meeting with health and life. Adopting your method, I undertook my cure with them, and, observing the regimen presented in said pamphlet, I took the first day six pills, and to my surprise I found that they produced such a great result, while I had been unable to obtain any evacuation with the three purgatives taken previously. On the sixth day I took only four, and the result was much greater; and on the seventh day, when I took only two, the result continued in the same proportion, increasing as in the former doses. Curiosity induced me to observe the last evacuation, and I perceived that the fæces contained pus and black blood chiefly.

At the end of ten days of your regimen the inflammation had disappeared, and with it the severe pains and stitches which prevented me even from breathing. After my cure had been completed, thanks to your remedies, I went to see my physician, to whom I could now give the assurance that my life was saved, and that I was indebted for my recovery to DR. RADWAY'S PILLS. The Physician was not a little surprised at my being recovered so completely, when he had foretold my approaching DEATH. At present, I am in the enjoyment of perfect health, having gained thirteen pounds in flesh, more than ever I weighed in my best state of health.

As a member of the Human Family, I cannot do less than offer you this slight testimony in behalf of truth, and you are authorised to publish it, if you may think proper. I am, &c.,

(Signed,) MANUEL CASTRO.

Price of Sarsaparillian Resolvent, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5; Ready Relief, 50c. per bottle; R. R. Pills, 25c. per box.

DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES are sold by Druggists, and at DR. RADWAY'S Medical Warehouse, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 439 St. Paul-st., Montreal.

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